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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1066)

Name of Candidate	VAIBHAV GONDANE		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	103781
Center	PUNE	Date 25/7/18	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. The cave architecture in India not only enlighten us with information of tradition and customs of ancient times but also illustrate considerable accomplishment with regard to structural engineering and artistry. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

Fig. Major caves of India

Ancient India achieved enormous expertise in cave architecture right from time of Barabar caves made by Ashoka. They provide information about various traditions and customs:

1. The fresco paintings are seen in Ajanta for Buddhist traditions.
2. Similarly, Ellora shows all three traditions; Buddhist, Jain and Hindu ex → Vishnu coming on Garuda from cloud is shown.
3. Nashik caves depict tradition

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of Hinayana Buddhism.

4. Badami caves, on other hand show secular themes like court scenes, royal practices, etc.

With them, caves showed the mastery in engineering and artistry:

1. In Ajanta, Bodhisattvas like Padmapani and Vajrapani along with other mural paintings are shown.
2. Ellora has many architecture like Ravana shaking Mt. Kailash. It also has triple storey structure plastered and painted.
3. In Elephanta, the famous trimurti is shown.
4. Caves like Lepakshi show many Hindu architecture like Vishnu in his boar avatara, Hindu deities like Parvati, etc.

Caves have thus been a treasure of traditions and engineering

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2. While the Battle of Plassey laid the foundation of British Empire in India, it was the Battle of Buxar that proved to be the turning point of British fortunes in India. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

→ Since the time British settled in Bengal, there were frictions between Nawab of Bengal and British. Seeing British misusing the 'dastak' system and fortifying Fort William, the Nawab attacked British leading to Battle of Plassey (1757).

This battle laid foundation of British rule in India as:

1. The British installed a puppet Nawab in form of Mir Jafar.
2. They extracted huge reparation from Bengal that helped them to keep other powers like French away from India.
3. It also gave them confidence to defeat Indian rulers.

But it was Battle of Buxar (1764) that proved to be turning point as:

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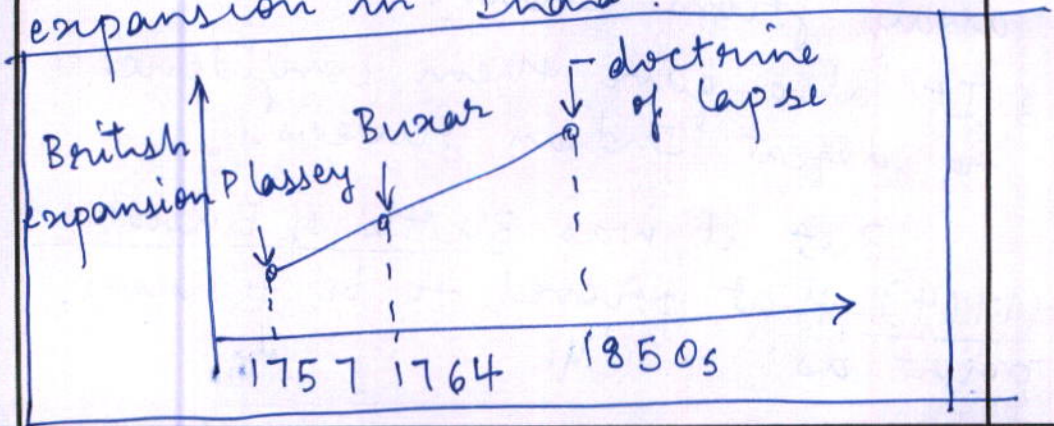
1. The British defeated combined army of Mir Kasim, Shuja-ud-Daulah and Shah Alam II.
2. The Treaty of Allahabad (1765) that was signed after war gave British diwani rights in Bengal, a fixed source of revenue.
3. Robert Clive invented dual governance system that gave Company all powers but no responsibilities.
4. The money received through diwani was used in many wars and conquests in India.

Thus Battle of Buxar proved to be starting point of British expansion in India.



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3. Among many novel methods and themes, the Swadeshi Movement laid great emphasis not only on boycott but also on self-reliance. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

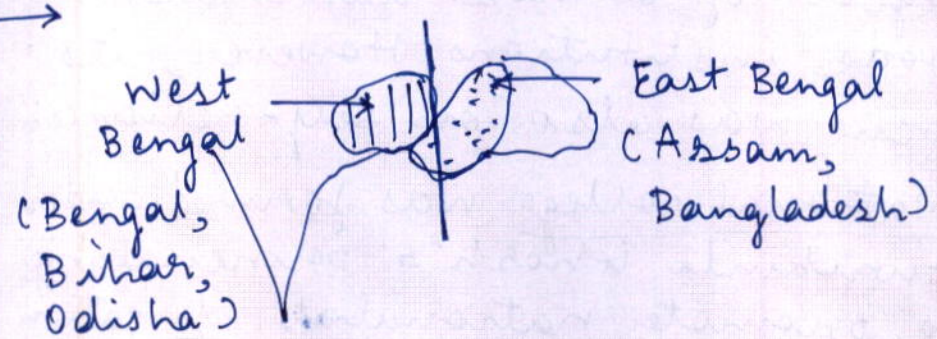

Fig. Partition of Bengal

The revolt against Partition of Bengal soon got converted into Swadeshi movement in 1905. The movement saw many novel techniques and approach like:

1. Boycott of British goods, schools, govt. institutions, etc.
2. Dipping in Ganga, tying of Rakhi, celebrating Ganpati and Shivaji festivals to show brotherhood.
3. Taking mass public rallies.
4. Swadesh Bandhab Samiti was formed by Ashwani Kumar Dutt to educate masses.

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The movement laid emphasis on boycott of almost all British goods, institutions. However, its focus was also on self-reliance:

1. National college was formed under Aurobindo Ghosh's principalship to promote nationalist education.
2. Many indigenous industries like matchmaking were promoted.
3. P.C Ray set up first Swadeshi pharma company.
4. In cultural sphere, Rabindranath Tagore composed many poems, writings making India self-reliant in this sphere.
5. Scientists like J.C Bose made new inventions to break Western hegemony in science.

Thus the movement focused on both boycott and self-reliance and became guiding light for Gandhian mass struggle.

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4. The idea of linguistic states predated independence, however it took some time even after independence for this idea to be implemented. Discuss. (150 WORDS) 10

→ The British had divided India into different regions as per their convenience. However, it was needed to reorganize them as per the aspirations of people.

Linguistic states was one of assurance by national leadership during independence:

1. The Congress was already reorganized linguistically.
2. Gandhiji always insisted on redrawing of borders of India on basis of language.

However, the idea took time after independence due to:

1. Nationalist leaders were fearful that it may create secessionist tendencies particularly after formation of Pakistan.
2. There were many other important issues like Kashmir dispute,

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integrating princely states, making Constitution, etc.

3. Disputes between certain regions ex → over Mumbai in Bombay province.

It was finally the fast and death of Patti Sriramalu, a famous freedom fighter that Andhra Pradesh was formed. Consequently, State Reorganization Commission (1953) recommended reorganization of states on linguistic basis.

Thus in 1956, many states were formed in N. India and later Maharashtra, Punjab were carved out. India could successfully deal with linguistic challenge and states have thus been symbol of unity in diversity.

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5. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar understood that persistent inequalities pose fundamental challenges to the economic and social well-being of the nation and people. In this context, discuss the key contributions of Dr. Ambedkar in the history of modern India. (150 WORDS) 10

→ According to historian Dhananjay Keer, Dr. Ambedkar is tallest Dalit leader. No one before and after Ambedkar achieved what he could for the Dalits.

Dr. Ambedkar himself was a Dalit and understood the socio-economic inequalities of India. This, he argued posed challenge to India and its people:

1. Dr. Ambedkar did not understand how a nation divided into so many castes and communities can emerge as a nation.
2. His idea of nation was based on concept of fraternity.
3. In Constituent Assembly, he argued that political democracy without socio-economic democracy will be a contradiction.

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4. He thus pitched to remove these discrimination and work for socio-economic wellbeing of people.

Dr. Ambedkar fought his life for this cause seen from his contributions:

1. He undertook Mahad Satyagraha for Dalits.
2. He formed Scheduled Castes Federation and wrote through his works like Mokanayak.
3. He participated in all three Round Table Conference.
4. He was chairman of drafting committee of Constitution.
5. Many constitutional provisions like Art. 17 (abolition of untouchability) are his brainchild.
6. He tried to introduce Hindu Code Bill.

Dr. Ambedkar's ideals are relevant today seeing inequalities.

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6. It has been pointed out that in recent times, while the proportional share of nuclear households has dipped in urban areas it has risen in rural areas. Analyse the reasons behind this trend. (150 WORDS) 10

→ Nuclear households has been a 'new normal' in urban areas due to breakage of joint family system. The reasons for their rise in last 20 years in cities were:

1. Stagnation in agriculture forced many to migrate in urban areas
2. Nuclear families provide more freedom and recreation facilities to people.
3. Education and new employment opportunities led to migration and forming nuclear families.

However, in present times, more nuclear households are coming in rural areas than urban due to:

→ Unplanned Urbanization:

1. Indian cities have grown in haphazard manner with lack

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of proper sanitation, health provisions.

2. High cost of housing is not affordable to many poor migrants.

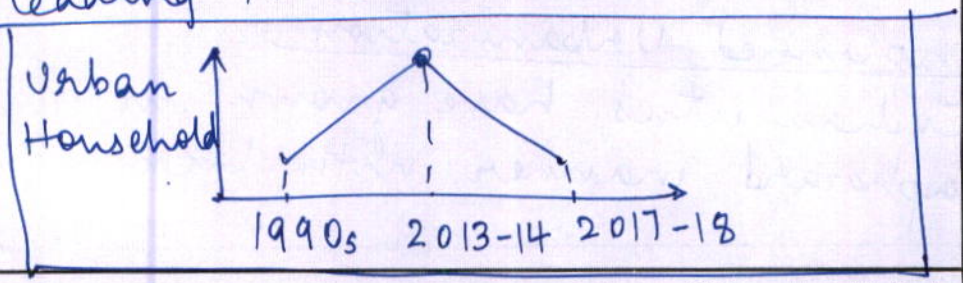
3. Quality of environment is not good hence families are unwilling to settle in cities ex → Delhi air pollution.

→ Transport facilities:

Due to development of transport infrastructure, it is possible to migrate to city and come back in rural area in single day.

→ Law and order problem in cities particularly against women, senior citizens lead to families settling in rural areas.

Thus variety of factors are leading to trend.



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7. Separation, and not divorce, is the dominant form of marriage dissolution for most women in India. What could be the possible reasons behind this? Also, discuss why there are striking differences in divorce rates between the different regions in India. (150 WORDS) 10

→ In India, marriage system is considered sacred and divorce, separation are rarity. In recent times, separation has risen but divorce rates are low due to:

1. Women have become more aware and are thus separating if violence is committed by husband's family.
2. Divorce is less due to slow criminal justice system.
3. Also, family members do not support divorce and believe in reconciliation.
4. Women are also separating as urbanization has liberated them and they themselves

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can stand on their feet without anyone's needs.

Divorce rates are different in various parts:

1. High divorce: Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu.

2. Low divorce: Rajasthan, Bihar, UP.

Reasons for variation:

1. More opportunities for women in developed states along with more awareness about their rights.

2. Traditional societies in N. India along with poor motivation to women to break marriage.

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8. Giving an account of their impact, mention the reasons for increased frequency of dust storms as observed in the last few years. (150 WORDS) 10

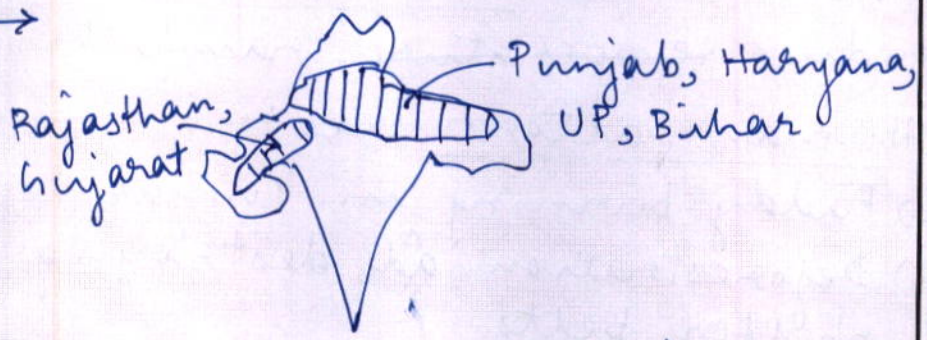

Fig. Region of dust storm in India

Dust storms is one of way in which atmosphere tries to adjust heat balance of region.
They are formed due to:
(i) Convective heating of air that makes it warm and creates clouds.
(ii) Absence of moisture thus winds blow without any rain but by blowing dust.

Though they are common, their frequency has increased. due to:
1. The heating of Arabian Sea due to its landlocked nature creating

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high temperature.

2. Factors like El-Nino that reduce ~~temperature~~ rainfall.

3. Human factors like:

(i) Paddy burning in Punjab

(ii) Deforestration and destroying shelter belts

(iii) Creation of heat islands due to GHG emissions.

→ Impact:

1. Affects health and may lead to eye infection, respiratory problem.
2. Destruction of roads, buildings.
3. Polluting air and water bodies.
4. Can lead to death of humans, animals due to falling of electric transmitters, etc.

Thus dust storms need to be treated as disaster and effectively handled by:

1. Education and capacity building.
2. Afforestration
3. Using traditional knowledge.

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9. Elaborate on the factors responsible for the evolution of the current drainage system in Indian sub-continent, with special emphasis on the characteristic features of Himalayan and Peninsular rivers. **(150 WORDS) 10**

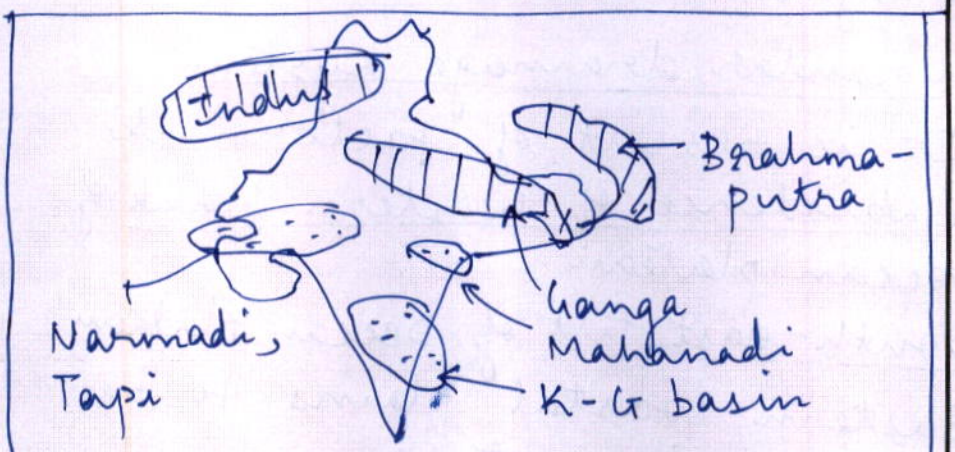

Fig. Major river basins of India

India has complex drainage system that is result of various factors like:

Himalayan drainage system:

(i) It is considered that a single Shivalik river flowing throughout subcontinent broke into three rivers: Indus, Ganga, Brahmaputra.

(ii) The factors responsible for this are uplift of Potwar plateau and Delhi ridge and

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creation of Malda fault near ~~Ra~~ Rajmahal - Garo hills.

Peninsular drainage system:

(i) It is result of factors like:

1. Subsidence of western flank of Deccan plateau
2. South-east tilt of Deccan plateau
3. Eastern coastal plains to be emergent in nature.

(ii) The Western Ghats acted as water divide.

(iii) Similarly, presence of rift valleys led to limited delta formation.

It can be seen by features of two river systems

	Himalayan	Peninsular
Nature	Perennial	Non-perennial
Source	Glaciers	Rain water
Drainage	Dendritic	Rectangular, trellis, etc
Basin area	Large	Comparatively small.

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10. Enumerate the features of Plantation Agriculture and the problems faced by them. Given the fact that area under cultivation of palm oil has been increasing, discuss the benefits and challenges associated with it.

(150 WORDS) 10

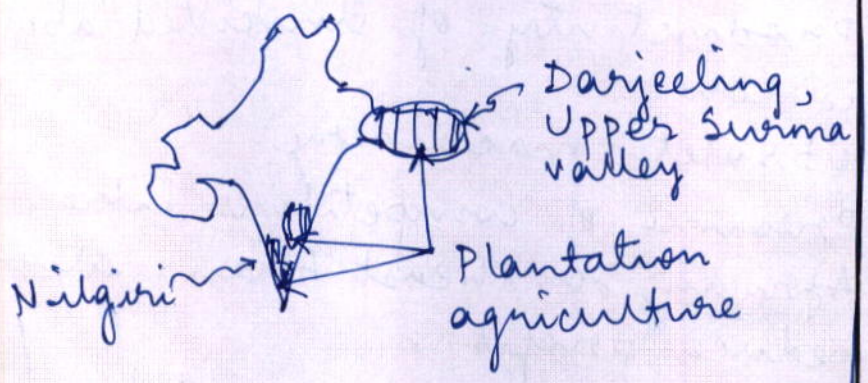

Fig. Regions of plantation agriculture

Plantation agriculture implies growing of single crop over large fields of plantation estates.

→ Features:

1. Monocropping ex → tea, coffee, sugarcane, etc.
2. Per hectare productivity is high.
3. Requirement of both cheap labour and machinery.
4. Managerial skills are required with expertise in crops grown.
5. Use of inputs like fertilizers, pesticides, etc.

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6. Generally for export purpose.

→ Problems:

1. Productivity of unskilled labourers is low.
2. Obsolete machinery.
3. Presence of competitors like African, southeast Asian nations reduce profit.
4. Climate change has added additional burden on them.

Palm oil is seeing more interests and increase in area under production in various parts of world particularly Africa.

Benefits:

1. More income and addressing of livelihood concerns.
2. Socio-cultural benefits to poor and traditional cultivators.

Challenges:

1. Awareness about benefits.
2. lack of proper R&D.

Thus, palm oil needs to be promoted by integrated programme.

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11. Bring out the distinctive features of Gandhara, Mathura and Amravati schools of art that flourished towards the first century CE. **(250 WORDS) 15**

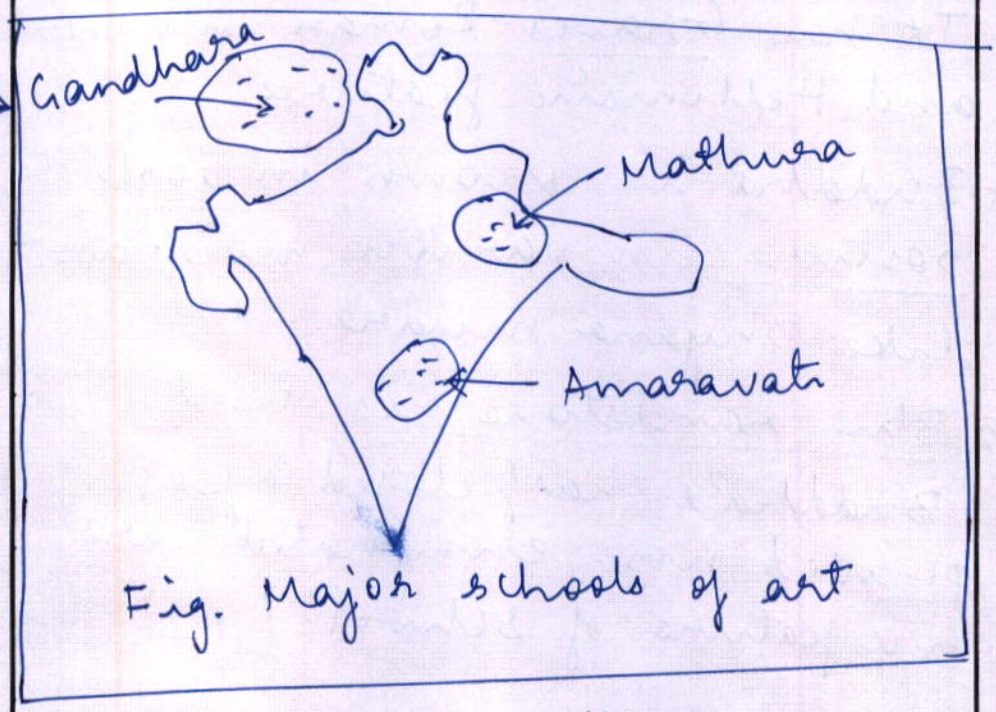

Fig. Major schools of art

Gandhara, Mathura, Amravati were most developed art schools of ancient India. Their features are:

Gandhara:

1. It developed near Afghanistan and Pakistan region.
2. Buddha for first time got human form in this school showing rise of Mahayana

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Buddhism.

3. It has Graeco-Roman influence and Hellinistic features.

4. Buddha is shown in yogic posture in various mudras like Dhyana mudra.

5. Blue sandstone is used.

6. Buddha's half closed eyes, pointed nose, elongnated ears are feature of school.

→ Mathura:

1. Gandhara is devoted to Buddha but Mathura also includes Hindu and Jain sculptures.

2. There is use of red sandstone.

3. Drapery and decoration are more as Mathura was trading down.

4. Buddha is shown in delighted mood along with bodhisattvas.

5. Jain tirthankeras and

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Hindu deities also find prominence.

6. The most significant is the headless Kanishka in commanding position. He is shown with coat and shoes.

7. It was primarily patronized by Kushanas.

→ Amravati:

1. Influence of Hinyana Buddhism is found.

2. White Marble is used.

3. Without depicting Buddha, his entire life is shown by various objects like throne, umbrella.

4. Patronized by Satavahanas.

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12. The British in India wanted not only territorial conquest and control over revenues; they also felt that they had a cultural mission: to 'civilise the natives', change their customs and values. Critically discuss.

(250 WORDS) 15

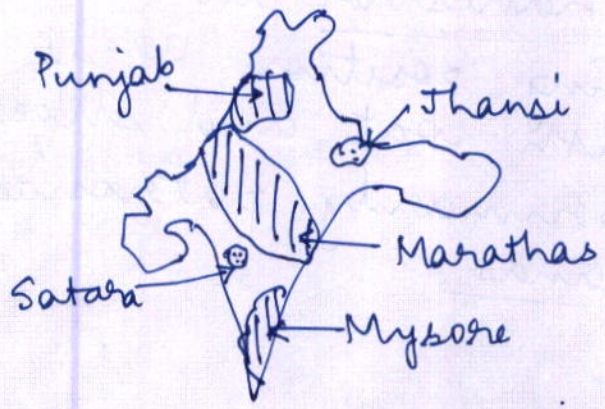

Fig. British conquest in India

- Regions taken by subsidiary alliance
- Regions taken by doctrine of lapse

The British came in India primarily as traders but soon captured the political power. Their territorial conquest can be seen by:

1. The Battle of Plassey (1757)
2. Battle of Buxar (1764)
3. Subsidiary Alliance under Wellesley
4. Doctrine of lapse by Dalhousie
5. Wars with Punjab, Maratha, Mysore

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rulers, etc.

Similarly, the British wanted to maximise their revenues. This they did initially by getting incentives from native rulers and later by themselves controlling the revenue affairs:

1. The Treaty of Allahabad (1765) gave British the diwani rights in Bengal.
2. They appointed their own deputy nawabs for diwani administration in Bengal and Bihar.
3. In later phase, they developed the collectorates to collect revenue.
4. The various land settlement systems also gave them a say in revenue affairs.

However, the cultural dimension of British raj cannot be neglected. With British traders, missionaries also travelled throughout the country. British

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aimed to civilize the masses seen by:

1. Lord Bentinck removed many evil practices like sati, organized crimes, cruelty towards infants.
2. Under Lord Macaulay's insistence, English education was promoted on large scale.
3. Christian missionaries translated bible in local languages.

However, their real intention was not to civilize but to show their superiority. They projected themselves as civilized and Indians as barbarians. Civilizing mission was also used to justify their economic exploitation of India.

Thus British aims of civilization were rooted in their ambition of Indian conquest.

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13. Despite Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi being close associates, there were significant differences between the two regarding the role of state and the control that it exercised. Comment. (250 WORDS) 15

→ Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi were tallest leaders of national movement. Both had relationship of trust between each other. Both were mass leaders who faced British wrath yet fought for national movement. Nehru actively participated in Gandhian led movements like Civil Disobedience, Quit India, etc.

However, there were differences between two. For example, Nehru believed in Struggle - Victory (S-V) while Gandhian approach was Struggle - Truce - Struggle (S-T-S). With respect to state, the differences were more prominent:

→ Role of State:
View of Gandhi -

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1. Gandhi was in favour of direct democracy and village republics.
2. He considered state as 'soulless machine'.
3. According to him, even minimal state has to use violence.
4. Thus he believed in limited state if not its complete elimination.

View of Nehru -

1. Nehru was progressive inspired by soviet experiment.
2. Unlike minimal state, Nehru argued for state as instrument of development.
3. He favoured socialist state that participates in economy.

→ Control of State:

Views of Gandhi -

1. Gandhi favoured civil society over state thus state to have

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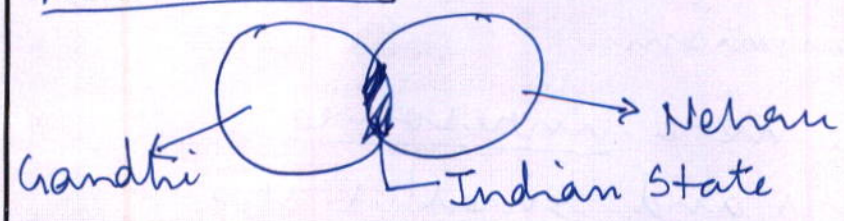
minimum control on decisions of people.

Nehru :

1. For Nehru, state should have wide controls in regulating economy and ensuring competition.
2. It was this control that led to license, quota raj.
3. Nehru argued that control of state in necessary in social affairs ex → communalism.

However, both views are not completely antithetical. Nehru's state was what was practical at that time. India has also moved towards Gandhian state after 73rd Amendment.



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14. Enumerating the reasons behind Sino-Soviet split in the second half of the 20th century, analyse its impact on the Cold War. (250 WORDS) 15

→ Communism was common ideology that linked China and USSR. In both countries, communist revolution based on Marxist principles had happened.

However, Sino-Soviet split started from 1960s due to:

1. USSR's Khruschev wanted peaceful ties with West and talked of cooperation with USA that China opposed.

2. China too drifted from communism when it went for market liberalisation creating its own brand of communism.

3. There were unresolved borders and small wars

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between the two countries.

4. The split became more prominent as China progressed economically while Soviet was tangled in Cold War.

→ Impact on cold war:

1. The Western nations took advantage of this rivalry and made advances towards ~~com~~ capitalism in East European nations.

2. The Warsaw pact failed while NATO continued to remain powerhouse.

3. President Reagen made it difficult for USSR to survive by starting star wars in space exploration, increasing defence expenditure.

4. China became more aggressive in later phase and

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3rd world countries tried to balance between two blocks.

Thus Sino-Soviet split had profound impact including fall of Cold War.

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15. History has disproved the prediction that democracy would not succeed in India. In this context, critically assess the achievements and challenges of democracy in India since Independence. **(250 WORDS) 15**

→ Western scholars were always skeptical of democracy in India due to:

(i) Its Western origin due to British rule.

(ii) Lack of proper socio-economic conditions for success of democracy due to poverty, inequality.

However, India not only sustained democracy but also emerged as role model for many former colonies. The achievement of democracy are:

Constitutional:

(i) India made a revolutionary constitution that aimed to achieve political and socio-economic democracy.

Institutional:

(i) Many institutions like Parliament, judiciary got developed.

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(iii) The Civil Services and military became symbol of India's unity.

Political:

(i) Indian democracy could successfully achieve transition of power from one to other govt.

(ii) Politics has become tool of empowerment ex → 73rd Amendment.

Social:

(i) Democracy in India could uplift marginalized and disadvantaged ex → untouchables.

(ii) However, progress ~~on~~ on social front has been slow with limited willpower.

Economic:

(i) India has emerged as fastest growing economy of world seeing strong democratic credentials.

(ii) Decentralised development helped even backward areas to come

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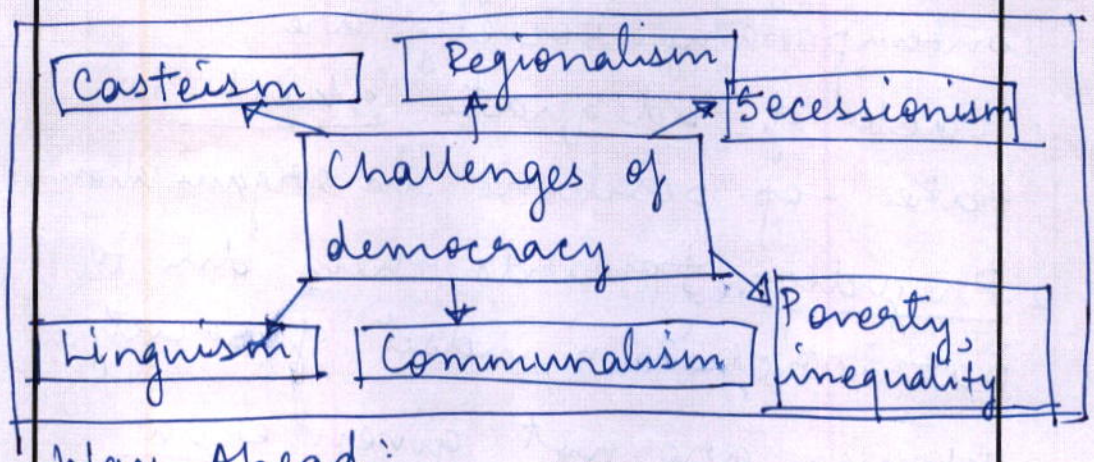
to mainstream.

However, the success has been mixed with failures:

1. Parliament has seen a decline.
2. There has been money and muscle power, criminalization in politics.
3. Representation of minorities, women has been low.



Way Ahead:

1. Electoral reforms to check adverserial politics.
2. Focusing on peoples' participation.

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16. Enumerate the key issues faced by working women in contemporary Indian society and the steps taken by the government to address them. Also, critically examine the key features of Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act 2017. (250 WORDS) 15

→ India's poor rank of 108/144 in Global Gender Gap report depicts the challenges faced by women in India.
Issues of working women in contemporary society are:
1. Lack of adequate skills to take top positions in organization.
2. Prejudice towards them due to patriarchal mindset of society.
3. Women are not given equal pay for same amount of work that they do.
4. Sexual harassment at workplace by male employees.
5. Concerns related to their safety particularly in urban areas where cases like rape

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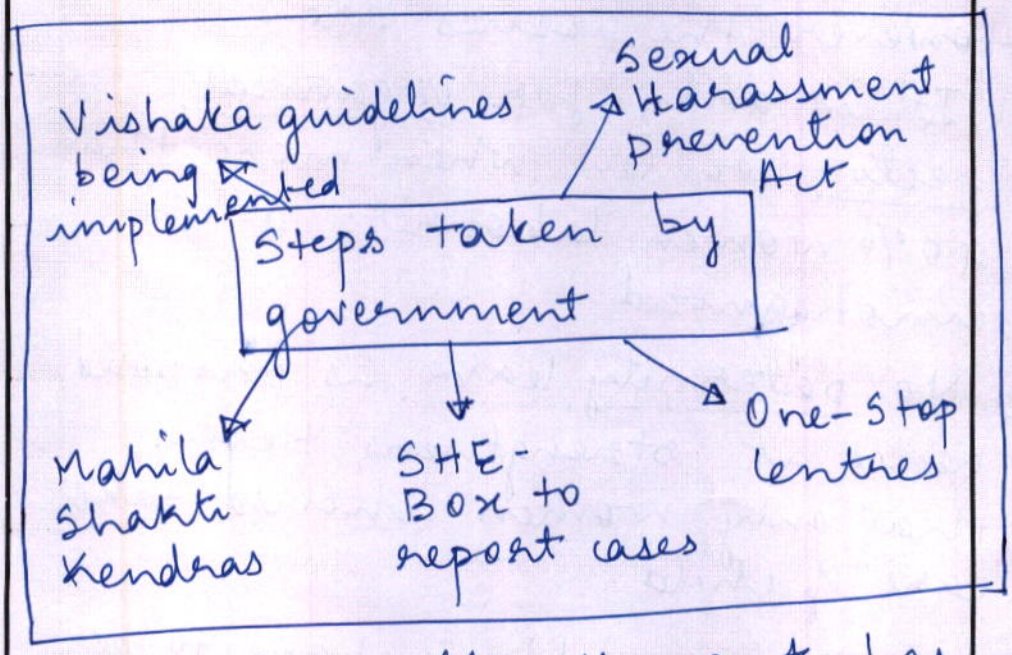
has increased.

6. Women face difficulty in managing their personal life and professional responsibilities.

7. Family members do not support women after income of family stabilizes.

8. High cost of living in cities.



Additionally, the govt. has now created women division in Home Affairs Ministry. Initiatives like Nai Roshni are also leading to political empowerment of women.

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The Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Act, 2017 aims to fulfil directive principle on maternity benefit. It increases the time of maternity benefit from 12 weeks to 26 weeks. Creche facilities are also to be provided at workplaces.

However, the issues are:

1. It is only for organized sector women when more than 90% women labourers are unorganized.
2. No paternity leave is proposed hence it strengthens belief that only women should take care of child.

These problems have to be sorted along with proper implementation of Act.

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17. State the factors which have led to India being categorized as a water-stressed nation. Also, ~~identify~~ sustainable solutions for averting the crisis at hand. **(250 WORDS) 15**

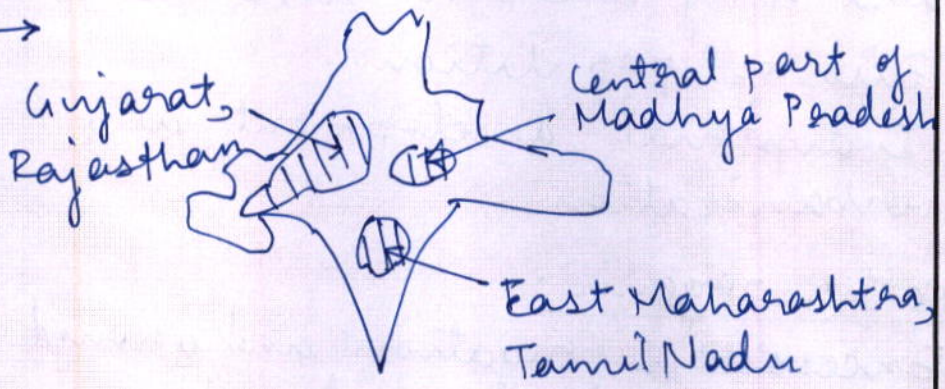

Fig. Regions with high water scarcity

India has an average rainfall of more than 75 cm making it one of wettest country of world. Yet, a Niti Aayog report points out that 70% of rural population do not have access to safe drinking water.

The reasons for India being a water-stressed nation are:

Natural Reasons:

1. Factors like El-Nino reduce

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rainfall.

2. Geographical challenges in N.East and hilly areas to store water.

3. Rise of population.

4. Industrial development and urbanization.

Anthropogenic:

1. Excessive irrigation and ground water exploitation due to cheap electricity supply.

2. Water pollution by households, industries.

3. Lack of recycle and reuse of water.

4. Wrong crop practices ex→ growing sugarcane in Tamil Nadu.

5. Climate change induced by human factors like deforestration, Greenhouse gas emissions, etc.

6. Poor wateruse efficiency in irrigation.

India thus stands at grim crisis that need to be tackled

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by solutions like:

1. Promotion of rainwater harvesting in urban areas.
2. Integrated watershed management.
3. Replicating successful examples like Neeru Meeru, Ralegan Siddhi.
4. Changing cropping pattern.
5. Water recycling and reuse.
6. Inter-State river linking wherever feasible.
7. Using floodwaters by community owned waterbanks.

The Atal Bhoojal Mission, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana is step in right direction.

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18. Arresting the deterioration of soil health is key to achieve food security. Discussing the regional variations in soil quality, mention some measures taken by the government for its improvement. **(250 WORDS) 15**

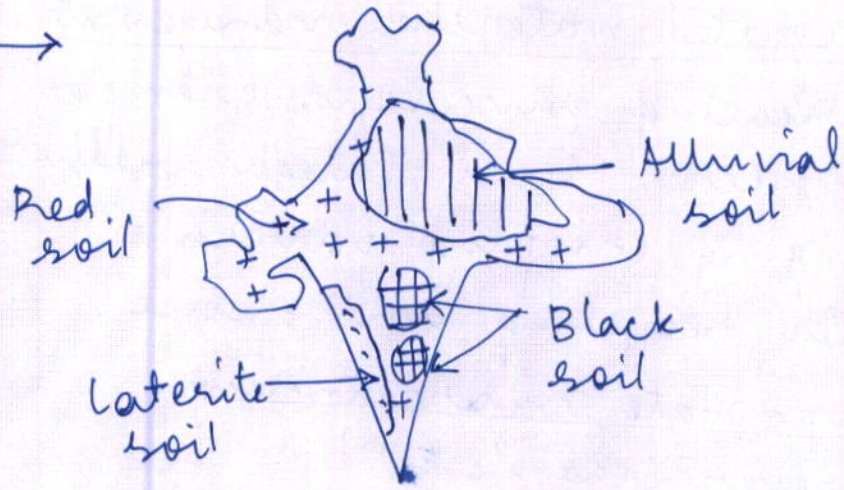

Fig. Various soils in India

Soil is mixture of various organic components and is crucial for food security. There is deterioration in soil health due to:

1. Erosion caused by wind, water.
2. Deforestration
3. Excess grazing
4. Shifting cultivation
5. Excess use of fertilizers, pesticides.

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This needs to be checked for food self-sufficiency as:

1. Soil is basis for growth of crops.
2. Soil erosion reduces the productivity and hence crop production.
3. It would lead to increase in imports and loss of precious FOREX.

Soil quality is not uniform everywhere and has following variants:

1. Alluvial soil in N. India has high fertility.
2. Black soil has capacity to support cotton.
3. Laterite soil do not have good quality due to heavy leaching.
4. Saline soil can be brought into cultivation by proper irrigation, fertilizers ex → Indira Gandhi Canal, Rajasthan.

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Seeing these variations, govt has taken measures like:

1. The Soil Health Card to find quality of soil through regular sample collection and testing.
2. Developing soil testing facilities in APMC mandis.
3. Creating workforce to educate farmers and test soil.
4. Continuing fertilizer subsidy like Urea Subsidy Scheme, Nutrient Based Subsidy.

Way Ahead:

1. More R&D is needed in soil sector.
2. Promoting organic farming ex → Paramparagat Krishi Sinchai Yojana.

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19. Give a brief account of the following phenomenon and their influence on Indian Monsoon: 15
(a) ENSO
(b) Madden-Julian Oscillation
(c) Indian Ocean Dipole

→ Indian monsoon is lifeline of India but is ~~characterised~~ affected by many factors like:

a) ENSO:

The El-Nino Southern Oscillation (ENSO) is warming of coast of Peru in S. America. As result warm El-Nino currents reach Darwin coast of Australia creating a low pressure there.

The South West monsoon winds coming to India thus get diverted there leading to reduction in monsoon in India. This phenomenon occurs about 4-5 years.

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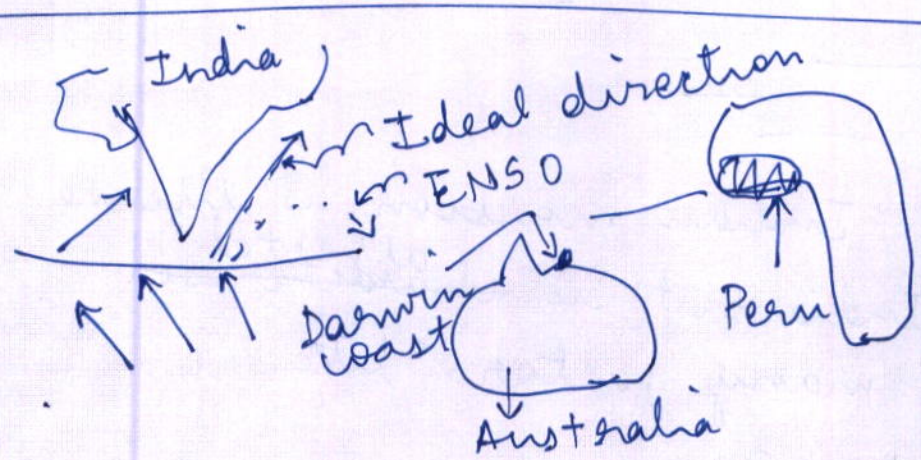

Fig. ENSO effect on monsoon

c) Indian Ocean Dipole :

It is temperature changes that happen in Indian Ocean region. A rise in temperature leads to low pressure affecting monsoon. While if temperature falls, already existing low pressure is enhanced leading to more rain in India.

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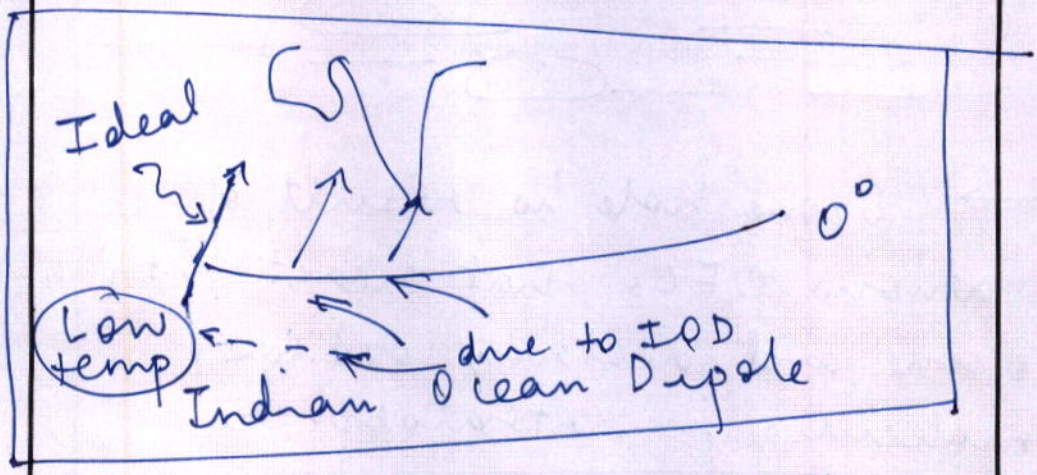

b) Madden Julian Oscillations

These are oscillations taking place in oceanic waters leading to temperature, pressure changes and impacting monsoon.

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20. Despite tropical areas being the major emitters of CFCs, the phenomenon of ozone hole formation is largely confined to polar areas and that too over the Antarctic and in early spring. Elaborate. **(250 WORDS) 15**

→ Ozone hole is result of various CFCs that react with ozone and destroy ozone molecules in stratosphere.

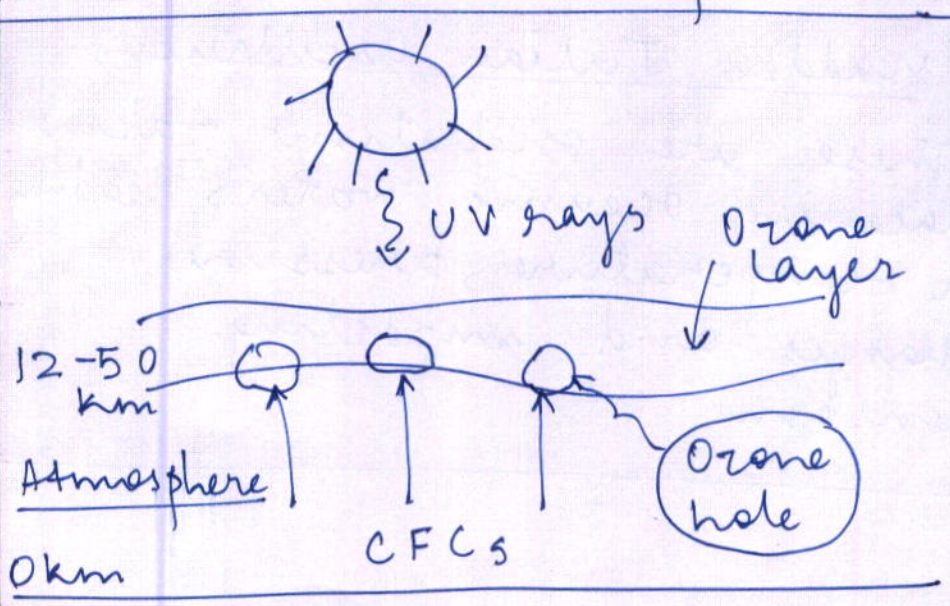

Fig. Formation of ozone hole

Tropical areas emit large quantity of CFCs due to activities like heavy use of refrigeration products, lax regulations and obsolete

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machinery. However, ozone hole is not found here as polar vortex is not formed in tropics. This is due to more insolation, presence of more clouds due to vertical movement of warm air, etc.

However, it is found in Antarctic as polar vortex are formed. The atmosphere of Antarctica is clean without dust particles. Cold temperature prevent any evaporation of gases that blanket CFCs.

Ozone hole is major problem due to:

1. It increases risk of cancer, cataract.
2. Rises global temperature changing climate permanently.

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Efforts are needed to stop this through implementation of Montreal and Kigali Agreement.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1067)

Name of Candidate	VAIBHAV GONDANE		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	103781
Center	PUNE	Date	6/8/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
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8	10	
9	10	
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11	15	
12	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   ble chl i'u gi vxth vkj rgUnh e Ni: gA
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   iHkh i'u vfuok; gA
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   IkR;d i'u@Hkkx d vd mld Ikeu fn, x, gA
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्;e e ry[k tku pkfg, ftl dk mYy[k आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक ugh feyxA
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना pkfg,A
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर irLrdk e [kkyh NksMk gvk i"B ;k mld v'k dk Li"V :i l dkVk tkuk pkfg,A

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. What is the role that opposition plays in a democracy like India? In this context, discuss whether our Parliament can benefit from a shadow cabinet. (150 words) 10

भारत जैसे लोकतंत्र में विपक्ष क्या भूमिका निभाता है? इस संदर्भ में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हमारी संसद छाया मंत्रिमंडल (शैडो कैबिनेट) से लाभान्वित हो सकती है।

→ Opposition is considered as an integral part of Parliamentary democracy in particular and representative democracy in general.

In democracy like India, opposition has following role:

1. It makes govt accountable in Parliament using tools like Question Hour, Zero Hour, adjournment motions, etc.

2. Outside Parliament, opposition goes for use of media or 'dharnas', protest against govt policies ex → recent protest in Bihar on child rape cases.

3. Opposition also provides a ready alternative govt if a govt. fails to get confidence

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of Lok Sabha.

4. Opposition gives representation to those whose representation through elections is less ex → minorities, women.

5. They educate people about govt. policies, schemes and their flaws.

6. They also play role in policy making through Parliamentary committees.

→ Shadow Cabinet:

The concept of shadow cabinet is well developed in Britain where every minister has an equivalent candidate in opposition to make him accountable. Parliament will benefit from shadow cabinet as:

1. There will be more collective responsibility envisaged in Art. 75.
2. Disruptions will reduce.
3. Policies will see continuity and alternative govt. will be easy to form.

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2. Where there is a right, there is a remedy. In this context, discuss the nature and significance of writs in India with adequate examples. **(150 words) 10**

जहाँ अधिकार है, वहाँ उपचार भी है। इस संदर्भ में, यथोचित उदाहरणों के साथ भारत में रिटों की प्रकृति और महत्व की चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Constitution provides numerous fundamental rights (FRs) from Art. 14 to Art. 31. However, these rights are of no use if they cannot be protected and enforced. Thus judiciary under Art. 32 (Supreme Court) and Art. 226 (High Courts) have power to issue writs. Dr. Ambedkar hence rightly called Art. 32 as heart and soul of Constitution.

Nature of writs:

1. SC can issue writs throughout country but only for FRs.
2. HCs can issue in their jurisdiction but for any matter even other than FR.
3. SC cannot reject issue of

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writs as Art. 32 itself is an FR.

Significance:

1. Quo Warranto → It helps to check usurp of public office without qualifications.
2. Mandamus → Helps courts to order public servant.
3. Habeas Corpus → To deal with illegal detentions.
4. Certiorari, Prohibition → to check ~~over~~ crossing of jurisdiction and transfer of cases to higher courts.

There are many examples where writs have checked preventive detentions and have made govts. accountable.

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3. Enumerate the objectives of NITI Aayog. Also, discuss the performance of this body since its inception and suggest measures to make it more effective. (150 words) 10

NITI आयोग के उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। साथ ही, इसकी स्थापना के बाद से इस निकाय के प्रदर्शन की चर्चा कीजिए एवं इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइये।

→ National Institution ~~to~~ for Transforming India (NITI Aayog) was set up in 2015 by dismantling the 6 decade old Planning Commission (PC).

Over years, the PC had become a 'supercabinet' affecting India's federal system, Finance Commission, etc.

NITI Aayog aims to remove this limitation with objectives:

1. To strive for cooperative federalism.
2. Act as permanent thinktank of govt.
3. To monitor implementation of govt. schemes and suggest

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measures to improve them.
4. Foster competition and collaboration among states.

→ Performance :-

1. It has come with comprehensive Action Agenda for next 3 years
2. NITI Aayog recommended Price Deficiency Payments for MSP.
3. There have been controversy over draft Energy Policy and its recommendation to tax agri. income.
4. Also focused on public transport systems like Hyperloop.

Measures
→ Greater cooperation with states is needed
→ It is still a body with no legislature backing that needs corrected.

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4. In view of the political class's inability to develop and maintain conventions relating to the appropriate use of Article 356, the Supreme Court's decision in the Bommai case provided much needed clarity. Comment. **(150 words)** **10**

अनुच्छेद 356 के उचित उपयोग से संबंधित परिपाटी विकसित करने और उसे बनाए रखने में राजनीतिक वर्ग की अक्षमता को देखते हुए, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा बोम्मई वाद में दिए गए निर्णय ने अत्यावश्यक स्पष्टता प्रदान की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

→ Article 356 of Constitution authorises imposition of President's rule in State if constitutional machinery has failed. Dr. Ambedkar considered that Art. 356 will be a dead letter. However, it has become a 'deadly weapon' in hands of Centre.

There have been cases when it was misused for benefit of ruling party at Centre. Its misuse was seen in Buta Singh case, N T Ramarao case and most recently Uttarakhand case.

Political class failed to develop healthy conventions and its arbitrary use led to

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Supreme Court (SC) intervening in Bommai case.

→ Significance of Bommai judgement

1. SC held that federalism is basic feature of Constitution highlighted in Kesavananda Bharati judgement

2. SC gave proper and improper use of Art. 356

Proper Use	Improper Use
• States not abiding directions under Art. 365 • State not ruling as per constitution	• ~~Failure~~ Inefficiency of administration • Change of party at centre or state

SC held that spirit of federalism has to be upheld. But Uttarakhand case shows failure. Thus there is need to develop healthy conventions.

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5. Press freedom and good governance are not mutually exclusive. They support each other while promoting a country's economic and human development. Comment. **(150 words)** 10

प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता और सुशासन परस्पर अपवर्जी नहीं हैं। देश के आर्थिक और मानव विकास को प्रोत्साहित करते हुए ये एक-दूसरे को समर्थन प्रदान करते हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

→ Though Art. 19 of Constitution does not explicitly mention press freedom, the Supreme Court (SC) in its judgements have included freedom of press in ambit of Art. 19.

Press freedom and good governance are considered anti-thetical because:

1. Press focus too much on negatives.
2. It demotivates officials.
3. Press today is dominated by corporates leading to unholy nexus.
4. It neglects peoples' concerns.
5. Press has become a chamber of elites.

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But press and good governance is organically linked as:

1. Press makes govt. accountable and transparent.
2. It educates people and foster their cooperation.
3. Focuses on responsivity, sensitivity of govt. to developmental issues ex → Majhi case of Odisha in 2016 got prominence due to press.

Press and govt. has to work in tandem and press freedom should not be compromised.

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6. SHGs have succeeded in delivering financial inclusion, but for them to evolve as viable business enterprise requires a different approach. Analyse in the context of the twin goals of rural growth and promotion of women's entrepreneurship. **(150 words)** 10

SHGs ने वित्तीय समावेशन प्रदान करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है, लेकिन उनके लिए व्यवहार्य व्यापार उद्यम के रूप में विकसित होने के लिए एक भिन्न दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। ग्रामीण विकास और महिला उद्यमिता के संवर्द्धन के जुड़वाँ लक्ष्यों के संदर्भ में विश्लेषण कीजिए।

→ Self Help Groups (SHGs) represent group of people, particularly women coming together for common cause of economic, social growth.

SHGs have been succesful in financial inclusion seen by:

1. It has ~~to~~ encouraged people to save and has channelised their savings.
2. SHGs have given access to formal banking network particularly after SHG-Bank linkage Programme of NABARD
3. It has reduced the role of moneylenders in rural areas.
4. Women have developed leadership role and taken entrepreneurial

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activities.

There are successful examples like Kutumbashree mission of Kerala and Tamil Nadu Women in Agriculture (TANWA).

However, for business enterprises to evolve and sustain there is need of different strategy:

1. Many SHG activities are in primary sectors like farming.
2. SHG members lack skills and depend on parent organization
3. Political grants have diminished self-help character.
4. Their savings are less to get adequate loans.

Way Ahead:

1. Capacity building of SHGs is needed under livelihood missions.
2. Bank officials to be trained to deal with SHGs.
3. Programmes like e-Shakti, Ajeevika Grameen Express Yojana-

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7. The focus of higher education in India has been on a select few Central or autonomous institutions where as the ones in states remain neglected. Commenting on the statement, highlight the significance of Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) in this context. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में उच्च शिक्षा का ध्यान कुछ चुनिंदा केंद्रीय या स्वायत्त संस्थानों पर केंद्रित रहा है, जबकि राज्यों में स्थित संस्थान उपेक्षित रहे हैं। इस कथन पर टिप्पणी करते हुए, इस संदर्भ में राष्ट्रीय उच्चतर शिक्षा अभियान (RUSA) के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए।

→ Despite having network of institutes, India lags behind in higher education. No Indian university comes in top 200 of Times Higher Education Survey.

The major problem in sector has been focus on 'elite institutes' like IITs | IIMs. The centre provides them grants and autonomy helping them to emerge as institutes of excellence. The State institutes, despite constituting more than 90% of higher education sector have been neglected.

This has created an inequality and neglect of State institutes.

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Thus the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) launched in 2013 is needed step:

1. It provides funds to state institutes from centre.
2. Institutes are funded depending on their performance in various academic parameters.

Significance:

1. It helps state institutes to come at equal footing with IITs | IIMs, etc.
2. Benefits overall higher education sector particularly students from poor background who may not be able to make it to elite IITs | IIMs.

This initiative along with others like TEQIP, RISE scheme will help transformation of higher education.

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8. Discuss the role played by PRIs in political empowerment of women. Also, suggest measures to further increase their political participation. **(150 words)** **10**

महिलाओं के राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण में PRIs (पंचायती राज संस्थाएं) द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उनकी राजनीतिक भागीदारी को और अधिक बढ़ाने के उपाय सुझाइए।

→ The 73rd Amendment aimed to make Panchayati Raj Institutes (PRIs) as institutions of self-governance. With its goal of raising people participation, increasing accountability; it has also helped political empowerment of women.

There were apprehensions about PRIs as it is feared that concept of 'Sarpanch Pati' will emerge. However, women have asserted themselves:

1. The 33% reservation has helped them to gain access to top positions like Sarpanch.
2. Women have got more awared about their rights and have

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resisted their relatives who wanted to use their powers.

3. Women are criticizing domestic violence, sexual harassment, etc and are implementing various schemes of govt. like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

4. PRIs have led to strengthening of SHG network and more awareness among women.

The Ministry of Panchayati Raj Survey has highlighted these facts. We have examples like Fatima Bi, Sarpanch in Kurnool district ~~that~~ whose work was recognized by UNDP.

Suggestions to increase participation
- → Training, capacity building of womens.
- → Programmes like Nai Roshni
- → Passing Women Reservation Bill for reservation in Parliament/legislature

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9. What is Strategic Autonomy? Critically examine the elements of such a policy in India's contemporary foreign policy in the context of recent developments. **(150 words)** 10

रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता क्या है? हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में भारत की समकालीन विदेश नीति में ऐसी नीति के तत्वों का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

→ Strategic autonomy, as a term gained prominence during Cold War when countries like India vowed to remain non-aligned from block politics.

→ Elements of policy in India's foreign policy:

1. Today, India is playing balancing role between West and Russia, China.
   - → India is participating in Quadrilateral meet, Malabar exercises with USA
   - → At same time, India is moving closer to Russia, China through Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Eurasian Economic Union, INSTC, etc.

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2. India is also seeking autonomy in current USA-Iran tensions.

3. Similarly, India is unwilling to accept USA's sanctions on Russia through CAATSA that affects India's trade with Russia.

4. At recent Shangri La dialogue, Prime Minister stressed on strategic autonomy.

Criticism:

1. India is finding it tough to engage with both worlds.

2. It has participated in SCO that is seen as anti-NATO block.

3. Also, India may have to take sides on recent policies of USA like Iran nuclear deal withdrawal.

Way Ahead:

Strategic autonomy is in best interest of India. India has to go for multi-alignment in present times.

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10. IBSA and BRICS are both examples of India's quest for multialignment, however there are key differences in their orientation. Discuss in the context of the relevance of these groupings for India. **(150 words) 10**

IBSA और BRICS दोनों भारत के बहुपक्षीय संरेखण (मल्टीएलाइनमेंट) की तलाश के उदाहरण हैं, हालांकि उनके अभिविन्यास में मौलिक अंतर है। भारत के लिए इन समूहों की प्रासंगिकता के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

→ The term BRICS was coined by Goldman economist Jim O'Neil. These were 5 most fast growing economies of world. The idea of India-Brazil-South Africa (IBSA) came from India and is considered India's smart move to gain its position among developing world.

→ Differences between them:

1. IBSA represents 3 democracies from 3 continents while BRICS includes communist countries and major powers Russia, China.
2. IBSA's orientation is south-led development while BRICS even includes strategic issues like terrorism, etc.

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3. BRICS is more an economic block while IBSA is democratic block with 3 main democracies of world.

→ Relevance of BRICS | IBSA :

1. BRICS countries may surpass economy of G-7 by 2050. Thus it is relevant for India's economic development.
2. Strategically, to resolve disputes with Russia, China and cooperation on terror, radicalisation.
3. Politically, to get permanent UNSC membership.
4. Culturally, as there is huge scope for tourism, people to people contacts.

Way Ahead:

India should engage with both of them. IBSA summits have to take place regularly.

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11. What are the various modes of Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms available in India? Identifying the problems being faced by them, provide suggestions needed to increase their effectiveness. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत में उपलब्ध वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र के विभिन्न रूप क्या हैं? इनके द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी प्रभावशीलता बढ़ाने के लिए आवश्यक सुझाव प्रदान कीजिए।

→ Article 39A of Constitution aims to provide justice and free legal aid to poor. Recognizing this directive, many Alternate Dispute Redressal Mechanisms (ADRs) have been set up like:

1. The National Green Tribunal.
2. Under Art. 323A and 323B, administrative tribunals and other tribunals have been established.
3. Election Commission (EC) under Art. 324 and Finance Commission (Art. 280) also resolve disputes ex → disputes over party symbols, centre-State financial matters.

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4. Lok Adalats and Gram Nyayalays.
5. In 6th Schedule Areas, there are District and Regional Councils with judicial powers.
6. National Consumer Dispute Redressal Forum and Appellate Tribunals in TRAI, etc.
7. Extra-constitutional bodies like Khap Panchayats.

→ Problems faced:

1. Many ADR mechanisms do not have adequate funds and necessary human resources.
2. Lack of awareness among people about them.
3. Their decisions are not implemented by govts.
4. Their members do not have sufficient experience.
5. It goes against separation of

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powers as directed by Art. 50.

6. Their appointments are done by executive hence prone to politicisation and conflict of interests.

7. In case of tribunals, they have virtually replaced the HCs.

Law Commission suggest transparent appointment process

Greater connect with civil society

Suggestions

Govt. to implement their decisions

Set-up more Lok Adalats, increase coverage of ADRs in country.

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12. While the power to punish for the contempt of court is a much needed tool to protect the administration of justice from being maligned, it is time that it be relooked into. Critically analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

हालांकि न्यायालय की अवमानना के लिए दंडित करने की शक्ति न्याय के प्रशासन को निन्दा से बचाने के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक उपकरण है, लेकिन समय आ गया है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाए। आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

→ The Constitution limits freedom of speech and expression granted under Article 19(1)(a) by putting reasonable restriction of contempt of court. It is essential to ensure that position of judiciary, its independence is not subverted and is not prone to any politically motivated criticism.

However, in past few years there has been issues with implementation of contempt of court:

1. It has been misused to protect erring judges.
2. The situation is ~~of~~ worrisome

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at local judiciary.

3. Even genuine criticism is being punished.

4. It has started affecting freedom of expression of people.

5. Judges are accussed of using it for their personal enmity.

Thus there is need to relook contempt of court. In Mulgaonkar case, the Supreme Court asked judiciary not to be 'hypersensitive'. It has asked to use contempt provisions in only limited and severe cases.

However, any dilution of contempt provisions needs to ensure that dignity and independence of judiciary is not compromised ex → recently an impeachment motion was

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brought against CJI Misra that had political flavour.

Way Ahead:

1. Parliament and judiciary to have dialogue to amend Contempt of Courts Act.
2. Supreme Court to enforce discipline among judges.
3. Press freedom to be considered in exercise.

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13. Criminalisation of politics remains a key concern for the Indian political system. In this context, analyse the role played by the Supreme Court and Election Commission over the years. Also, in what ways can the media play a positive role? **(250 words)** **15**

राजनीति का अपराधीकरण भारतीय राजनीतिक व्यवस्था के लिए चिंता का एक प्रमुख विषय बना हुआ है। इस संदर्भ में, विगत वर्षों में सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, किस प्रकार मीडिया एक सकारात्मक भूमिका का निर्वाह कर सकता है?

→ Criminalisation of politics is considered as root cause of India's political problems like money and muscle power, lack of inner party democracy, etc. The Association For Democratic Reforms (ADR) has highlighted these problems. Scholars like Pratap Bhanu Mehta and Devesh Kapur consider that criminalization has made Parliament a self-perpetuating and corrupt institution.

To deal with this problem, many measures have been taken by govt ex → Representation of People Act (RPA) 1951 was amended to bar candidates imprisoned for more than 7 years in criminal

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offence. However, real activism has come from Election Commission and Supreme Court.

→ Election Commission:

1. It has critically noted that law breakers should not become law makers.
2. It has recommended that candidates with criminal record 6 months before election has to be barred from elections.
3. Introduced filing of nomination papers including criminal history of candidate.

→ Supreme Court:

1. It recommended PM/CMs not to make legislators with criminal background as ministers.
2. In Lily Thomas case, it plugged hole in RPA, 1951 that allowed legislators to remain in office till appeal is decided.

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3. It has asked candidates to also put in public the source of their income during filing of nomination papers.

→ Role of media:

1. Media can play positive role by educating people about hazards of criminalization of politics.
2. It can make parties accountable to abide by EC and SC's directions.
3. Media can motivate ethical people to join politics.

All stakeholders have to join hands to end this menace

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14. Highlight, in brief, the mandate of the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). Identify the different challenges that the commission faces and suggest measures to address them. **(250 words)** **15**

संक्षेप में, राष्ट्रीय अल्पसंख्यक आयोग (NCM) के अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालिए। आयोग द्वारा सामना की जा रही विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए और उनके समाधान करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

→ The National Commission for Minorities (NCM) is statutory body formed to fulfil various constitutional directives on minorities like Art. 14, 15, 25-30, 350B, etc.

→ Mandate of NCM:

1. To monitor safeguards given to minorities under constitution and other legislations.
2. To investigate into violations of rights of minorities.
3. To advice govt on matters concerning minorities.
4. Submit annual reports to be placed in Parliament.

NCM has done positive work like:

→ Recommending parties to field more minority community

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candidates.

→ Asking EC to check hate speech during elections.

→ Asking NCERT to review the textbooks.

However, NCM has many challenges like:

1. It has to depend on govt. for funding and necessary staff.
2. It is merely advisory body and govt. generally neglect their recommendations.
3. There is politicisation in their appointment process hence they seldom take stand against govt.
4. Lack of field level officials.
5. Parliament also shows apathy to their reports by not considering them.
6. Lack of proper coordination with other agencies like NHRC.
7. Increase in number of cases they are taking.
8. Members may not have

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experience on minority affairs and participation of civil society is limited.

Measures
- A Parliamentary committee to scrutinise their reports
- Increase in funding.
- Capacity building of NCM's officials and staff.
- Greater contacts with civil society

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15. The recent decision of the government to open up positions at the senior levels in bureaucracy through lateral entry is an important but only small step in the direction of much needed reforms in the higher civil services. Analyse. **(250 words)** **15**

पार्श्व प्रवेश के माध्यम से नौकरशाही में वरिष्ठ स्तर के पदों को खोलने का सरकार का हालिया निर्णय उच्चतर सिविल सेवाओं में अति आवश्यक सुधारों की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण, किन्तु केवल एक छोटा-सा कदम है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

→ Jawaharlal Nehru said that Indian Civil Services are neither Indian, neither civil, nor a service. There are many issues in civil services:

1. Attitudinal problem where they do not want to give space to civil society, private sector.
2. Resistance to change ex → 73rd Amendment's implementation, e-governance, etc.
3. Lack of result-oriented approach.
4. Absence of domain expertise.
5. Hierarchical structure with veto powers at all levels.

Thus govt's step to open 10 positions of joint secretary

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level through lateral ~~late~~ entry is correct step due to:

1. Administration has become complex due to emergence of new issues like urbanization, climate change.
2. Traditional bureaucracy do not have expertise to deal with them.
3. It would lead to greater efficiency in policy making. 1st ARC way back had called for specialisation echoed by Hota-committee and 2nd ARC.
4. It would fill vacancies in IAS as found by Baswan committee.
5. There will be competition for top posts.

→ Concerns:

1. There may be politicisation if appointment is not transparent.
2. Demotivates traditional civil servants.
3. Private sector may not have sufficient talent.

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4. Private players work for profit while govt. work for welfare.
5. Private persons will not have ground level experience.
6. Problems will arise if reservation is not provided to SC|STs|OBCs.

Also, other civil service reforms should continue:

1. 2nd ARC argued to form Civil Service Authority.
2. Hota Committee suggested performance oriented service, amending of Art. 311 and use of ICT in governance.

Similarly, lateral entry process needs to be made more transparent by including independent body like UPSC in recruitment.

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16. Identifying the broad contours of the 'Transformation of Aspirational Districts' programme, explain how it adopts a novel strategy to address backwardness. **(250 words)** **15**

'आकांक्षी जिलों के रूपांतरण' कार्यक्रम की व्यापक रूपरेखा की पहचान करते हुए, व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह पिछड़ेपन से निपटने के लिए किस प्रकार नवीन रणनीति अपनाता है।

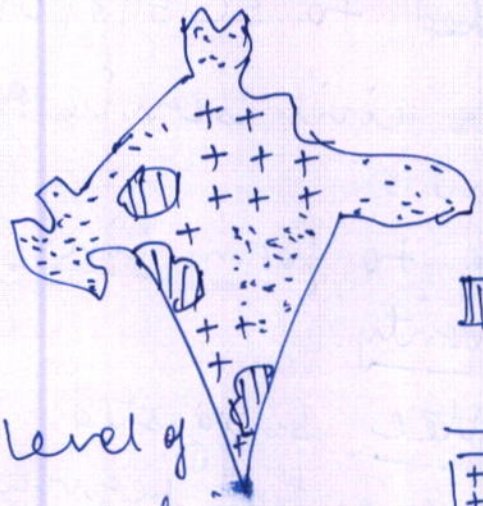

Fig. Level of development in India

- Highly developed regions
- Medium developed regions
- Low developed regions

Alleviating backwardness has been core concern of govts. and many 5 year Plans have been devoted to it. Initiatives like Desert Development Programme, etc were initiated for development of hinterlands.

However, all these programme

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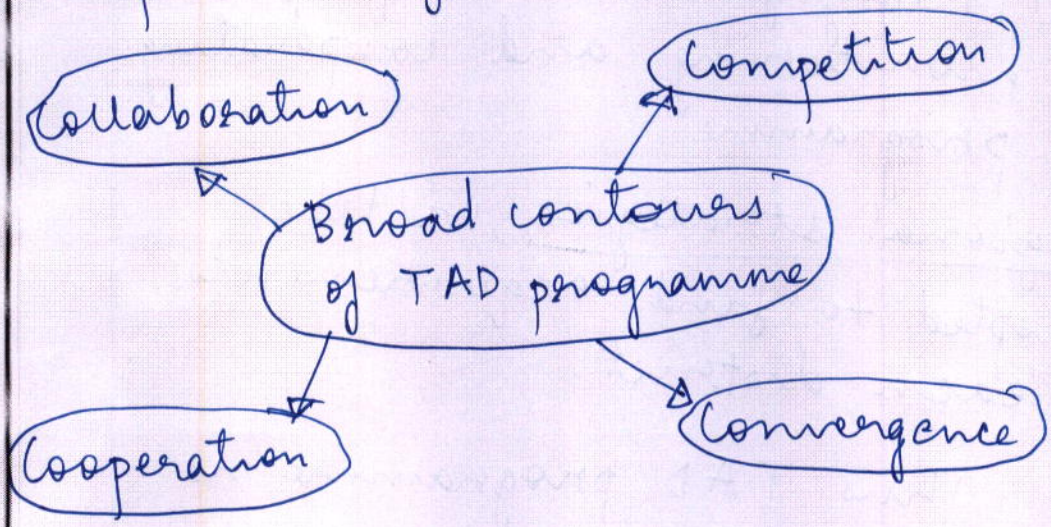
faced problems of lack of convergence, funding and corruption.
Under these circumstances, the Transformation of Aspirational Districts (TAD) programme is step in right direction.



The TAD programme adopts unique strategy:

1. It aims for cooperation and collaboration among all 115 districts, their officials and the state govts.

2. The programme envisages competition along with cooperation among states.

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3. There will be convergence among various schemes.
4. Prabhari officers that will be senior officials to act as link between centre and states.
5. NITI Aayog will also play role of monitoring and cooperating in programme.
6. Regional strategies will be adopted to find requirements of each district.

Thus TAD programme is marked shift and its proper implementation will help to achieve inclusive growth in country.

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17. How did India fare on the Millennium Development Goals related to health? In this regard, identify the relevant Sustainable Development Goals and evaluate India's capacity to meet them **(250 words)** **15**

स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित सहस्राब्दी विकास लक्ष्यों पर भारत का प्रदर्शन कैसा रहा? इस संबंध में, प्रासंगिक संधारणीय विकास लक्ष्यों की पहचान कीजिए और उन्हें पूरा करने में भारत की क्षमता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

→ The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) including set of 8 goals to be achieved by 2015. It particularly focused on healthcare, good healthcare delivery and inclusive health systems, dealing with AIDS, etc.

→ India's performance in MDGs :

1. India made great strides to implement ~~SD~~ MDGs particularly in sphere of mother and child health.

2. Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana was initiated to help newborn child and women in getting proper health services and increasing

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institutionalised delivery.

3. The National Health Mission with its rural and urban part was started.

4. Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) was revamped to meet healthneeds of children in 0-6 years age.

5. National AIDS Control Programme, DOTS centres (for TB) were also started.

→ Relevant SDGs on health:

SDGs include 17 goals that international community is committed for. On health it includes:

SDG 3 → Provide quality healthcare.

SDG on sanitation, providing clean water is also linked with health.

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Also SDG4 on education and SDG17 on international cooperation are relevant in healthcare.

→ India's capacity:

India has limited capacity to achieve SDGs:

1. The no. of doctors are 0.7 per 1 lakh as against WHO number of 1 doctor.
2. Public healthcare faces problem of funds as health expenditure is hardly 1.4% of GDP.
3. Access to medicines and technology is less due to IPR regime and other administrative lacunae.
4. Rural-urban imbalance.

The National Health Policy, 2017; Ayushman Bharat initiative are steps in right direction.

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18. What are the different rights recognized under the Forest Rights Act, 2006? Highlight the gaps in the implementation of community forest rights and community forest resource rights granted under the Forest Rights Act. Also, suggest measures to address the current scenario. **(250 words)** 15

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 के अंतर्गत मान्यता प्राप्त विभिन्न अधिकार क्या हैं? वन अधिकार अधिनियम के अंतर्गत प्रदान किए गए सामुदायिक वन अधिकारों और सामुदायिक वन संसाधन अधिकारों के कार्यान्वयन में अंतरालों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, वर्तमान परिदृश्य को संबोधित करने के उपाय भी सुझाइए।

→ Tribals are dwellers of forest from historic times. They derive their livelihood from forests as well as protect it. However, successive govt. policies made forest dwellers encroachers in their own land.

The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 was therefore enacted and is result of years of social movement, civil society activism.

→ Rights recognized under FRA, 2006

1. Right of ownership of land subject to its non-transfer.
2. Right over minor forest produce.

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3. Right of inheritance of land from one to other generation.
4. Protecting forests and its resources.
5. Rights on community forest produce and common property resources.

→ Gaps in implementing Community Forest Rights and Resource Rights:

1. The implementation should had happened from Gram Sabha but forest bureaucracy has dominated process.
2. Forest officials are not willing to give their rights to community.
3. Lack of awareness among people.
4. Indifference among tribals as they consider govt. to ensure protection of their rights.

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5. The process is based on paperwork and tribals have to prove their inheritance by documents more than 75 years before.

6. Women have been neglected despite their central role in forest economy.

Measures

- Training tribals, educating them
- Making forest officials accountable
- Creating awareness
- Involving civil society

Tripura's implementation of Forest Rights Act is an example for others to follow.

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19. Progress in India-US ties has been accompanied by equally significant divergences on important issues. Examine in the context of recent developments. **(250 words)** **15**

भारत-अमेरिका संबंधों में प्रगति समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों पर उल्लेखनीय असहमति के साथ हुई है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए।

→ Former USA President Barack Obama called India-USA partnership as most defining partnership of 21st century. Former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee called India and USA as 'natural allies'.

There has been significant improvement in ties particularly after end of Cold War and India's economic reforms in 1990s. Today, India-USA trade is about $100 billion including $15 billion of defence trade. Both countries have strategic partnership with focus on security issues (terrorism, countering China, etc) as well as economic and developmental issues (energy, health, education partnership among others). The Indo-USA Civil Nuclear Deal in

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2005 marked a new chapter in relationship.

However, despite these convergence there have been many divergences in past. This is witnessed by postponment of 2+2 Dialogue between defence and foreign ministers.

→ Points of friction:

1. There are issues with investments ex → USA wants to invest in FIIs while India wants FDI that generates local employment.
2. The trade surplus that India has also has led to problems under Trump administration.
3. Problems in IPR sphere particularly pharmaceutical and solar panel disputes.
4. Issues in USA's continued support to Pakistan in its Afghan strategy.

In recent times, many issues have resurfaced:

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1. The CAATSA brought by America Congress may affect India's purchase of S-400 Triumf system from Russia.
2. The ongoing trade wars that USA has started.
3. USA coming out of Iran nuclear deal.
4. Problems in H-1B visas.

Way Ahead:

1. Both sides should have continuous dialogue till highest levels.
2. All issues can be resolved in diplomatic manner.

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20. Despite bonhomie, the structural differences between Indian and Israeli national security situations, their worldviews and absence of explicitly shared enemies limit stronger strategic rapprochement. Critically discuss.

(250 words) 15

सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंधों के बावजूद, भारतीय और इज़राइली राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा परिस्थितियों के मध्य संरचनात्मक अंतर, उनके वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण और स्पष्ट रूप से साझा शत्रुओं की अनुपस्थिति मजबूत रणनीतिक मैत्री को सीमित करती है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Relationship between no two countries blossomed so rapidly as India and Israel. Both sides set up diplomatic relations only in 1992 due to following tensions:

1. India had opposed formation of Israel in 1948.
2. India's commitment to Palestinian cause.
3. India did not want to strain its ties with Arab world that provided it energy security.
4. Israel was pro-USA country.
5. India's domestic politics particularly Muslim groups did not want good ties with Israel.

However there has been new areas of cooperation in past 25

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years:

1. Defence sector → Israel has provided Barak and Phalcon defence systems.
2. Agriculture and water management.
3. Entrepreneurship and innovation
   ex → recent set-up of i-create centre.
4. Terrorism, radicalisation, etc.

However the relations have limits due to differences like:

→ National Security situation:

1. Israel is not having similar view on Pakistan and China.
2. India considers national security concerns through lens of threat from Pakistan and Israel's strenous ties with Arab world.

→ Worldviews:

1. India continues to support Palestinian people.
2. Israel on other hand has gone

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for expansion of its frontiers neglecting cause of Palestine.

3. They also differ on relations with USA, Iran, etc.

→ Absence of shared enemy:

1. Countries like India-Russia, India-USA came together due to common enemy → China.

2. However, there is no such enemy for both India, Israel. This limit deepening of ties.

Way Ahead:

The relations are going to be shaped by geopolitics of West Asia. India should consider its national interest while dealing with Israel.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1070)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	103781
Center	PUNE	Date	11/9/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in **ENGLISH**.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Shrenis were very sound and stable institutions, and enjoyed considerable moral and social prestige not only among their own members, but in society at large. In light of the statement, explain the significant aspects of Shrenis or Guilds in ancient India. (150 words) 10

→ In ancient India, stability brought by Mauryas and Guptas and rise of trade led to emergence of many merchant class. They organized themselves in shrenis or guilds to conduct their businesses.

→ Significant aspects:

1. Every shreni was distinct in trade it did and symbols it used.
2. Shrenis created their identities by minting their own coins and using other symbols.
3. They had social prestige as their members wholeheartedly donated to various socio-economic activities.

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4. Shrenis also acted as banking networks where people put their money and even get loans.

5. Each shreni trained its members to do task that it performed.

6. There was healthy competition among all shrenis and they all promoted trade both internal and external.

7. Shrenis provided employment opportunities for craftsmen and others.

Thus shreni system was instrumental in fostering equality, brotherhood among people at time when orthodox Brahmanism divided people in various castes. They thus were significant institution of its times found in other forms even in current times.

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2. The Marathas failed to fill the political vacuum created by the decline of the Mughal Empire because of a number of reasons. Discuss. (150 words) 10

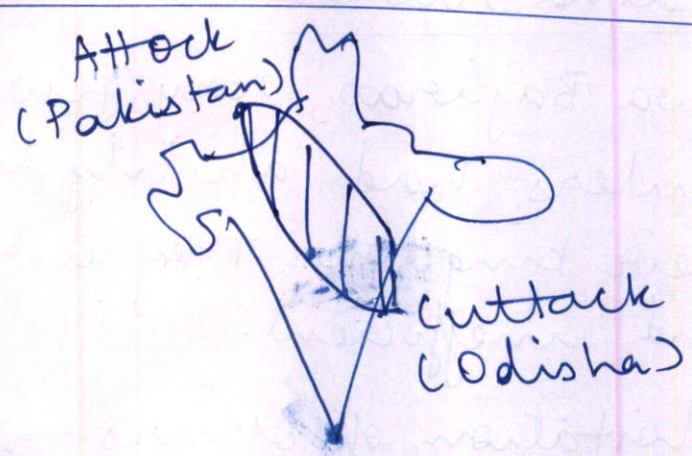

Fig: Maratha empire

The Marathas were the strongest contender to dominate Indian polity after fall of Mughals. The other rulers like Nawabs of Awadh, Bengal, Hyderabad, Rohilkand and Mysuru rulers did not had that influence to fill political space.

However, the Marathas failed in this endeavour due to:

1. Lack of resources → They had limited financial resources,

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troops when compared to Mughals.

2. Weak Maratha rulers →

After Peshwa Bajirao, very few Marathi rulers had ability to manage their kingdom. They were corrupt and inefficient.

3. Excess exploitation of others →

Marathas imposed Chauth and Sardeshmukhi taxes of other rulers of kingdom that created resentment against Marathas.

4. Lack of unity, succession conflicts →

There were various contenders for Maratha throne that divided Marathas internally.

5. Role of foreigners →

Ahmad Abdali's invasion and in later phase ~~Mugl~~ British rulers defeated Marathas due to more effective policies.

Thus by signing subsidiary alliance after Anglo-Maratha wars, Marathas were wiped out from India.

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3. The East India Company as a political power had long been dead, what the Act of 1858 did was to give its corpse a decent burial. Analyze. (150 words) 10

→ The East India Company (EIC) came to India for trading purpose. Its members like Capt. Hawkins could get special permissions, grants to set up factories and trading bases in India ex → Surat, Masulipatnam, etc.

EIC soon interfered in the political affairs of India by fighting wars (Plassey, Buxar, etc.), dual governance, subsidiary alliance, doctrine of lapse, etc. However, by 1800s, its political power faded:

1. The EIC officials had become corrupt and were called 'Indian nabaabs' in Britain.
2. EIC was facing losses while officials enjoyed a lavish lifestyle.
3. The British Parliament passed a

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slew of legislations that took away its powers:

- 1833 Charter Act ended its monopoly on trade.
- 1784 Act had led to creation of Board of Directors.

Thus the 1858 Act was only a decent burial for EIC seen by:

1. It formally transferred the powers of India's affairs from EIC to British Crown.
2. The Secretary of State for India, a member of British cabinet was appointed.
3. The Viceroy continued to function but the 15 member Council of India to advice Secretary was also formed.

Thus 1858 Act was need of hour to ensure graceful exit of EIC from India.

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4. The Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) though fought locally, had far reaching and widespread significance. Explain. (150 words) 10

→ Spain was a constitutional monarchy under King Alfanso. The 1929 Great Economic Depression and popular revolts divided Spain into the rightists and the leftists. The rightists represented by Church, capitalists opposed secularism, labour rights that leftists demanded. Finally, nationalist forces under General Franco took over the reign of Spain in civil war.

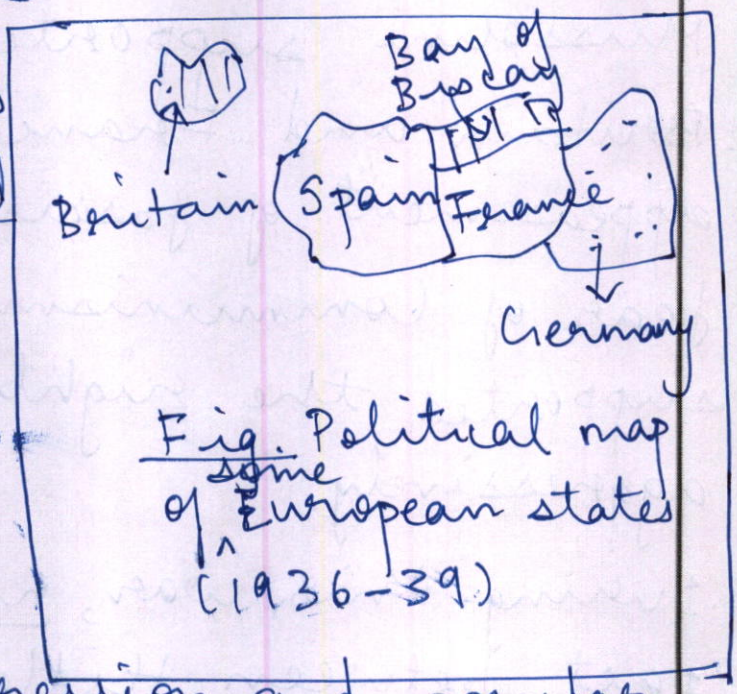

Fig. Political map of some European states (1936-39)

This Spanish Civil war was fought locally, but its significance went beyond its borders seen by:

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1. In war, fascist Hitler and Mussolini supported Franco.
2. Britain and France went for appeasement of fascists due to fear of Communism. They supported the rightist but not aggressively.
3. During this war, non-aggression pact between Hitler and Stalin, Munich Pact on ~~Th~~ Czechoslavakia were also signed adding a new dimension.
4. Spain came under Fascist rule but did not participate in 2nd World war. General Franco ruled till 1970s.

Thus Spanish Civil war was a dress rehersal that finally led to 2nd World war in 1939.

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5. Discuss how the culture of consumption has played a crucial role in the process of globalisation especially in shaping the growth of cities in India. (150 words). 10

→ Globalisation is defined as integration of markets, society and economies. One of its manifestation is seen in culture of consumption.

Globalisation has been led by consumption of people. It has also promoted urbanisation seen by:

1. People's demand for more decent lifestyle has led to their migration to cities.
2. Consumption needs has led to people crossing traditional barriers ex → caste, religion based rigidity.
3. Further, globalisation is promoted as people want to

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consume the best ex → demand for best fast food has brought Multinational giants, demand for good music has created Pop culture in cities.

4. Peoples' demand for better clothes has also brought MNCs known for their 'social brand' that is superior to traditional textiles.

5. Similarly, consumption of water, land resources, energy needs are all guiding migration and thus globalisation.

There is need to put a stop to this excess consumption culture by awareness about decent lifestyle.

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6. Although it was outlawed 25 years ago, manual scavenging continues to be prevalent in India. Analysing the reasons behind this problem, discuss what can be done to address it. (150 words) 10

→ Manual scavenging continues to be practised in many parts of India despite prohibition by law.

→ Reasons:

1. It is seen to be performed by people of certain low castes and is thus legitimised.
2. Lower caste dalits do not have skills to do other activities and they continue to do it.
3. Absence of wet latrines and hygenic toilets.
4. Government apathy ex → Indian Railways is one of largest employer of manual scavengers.

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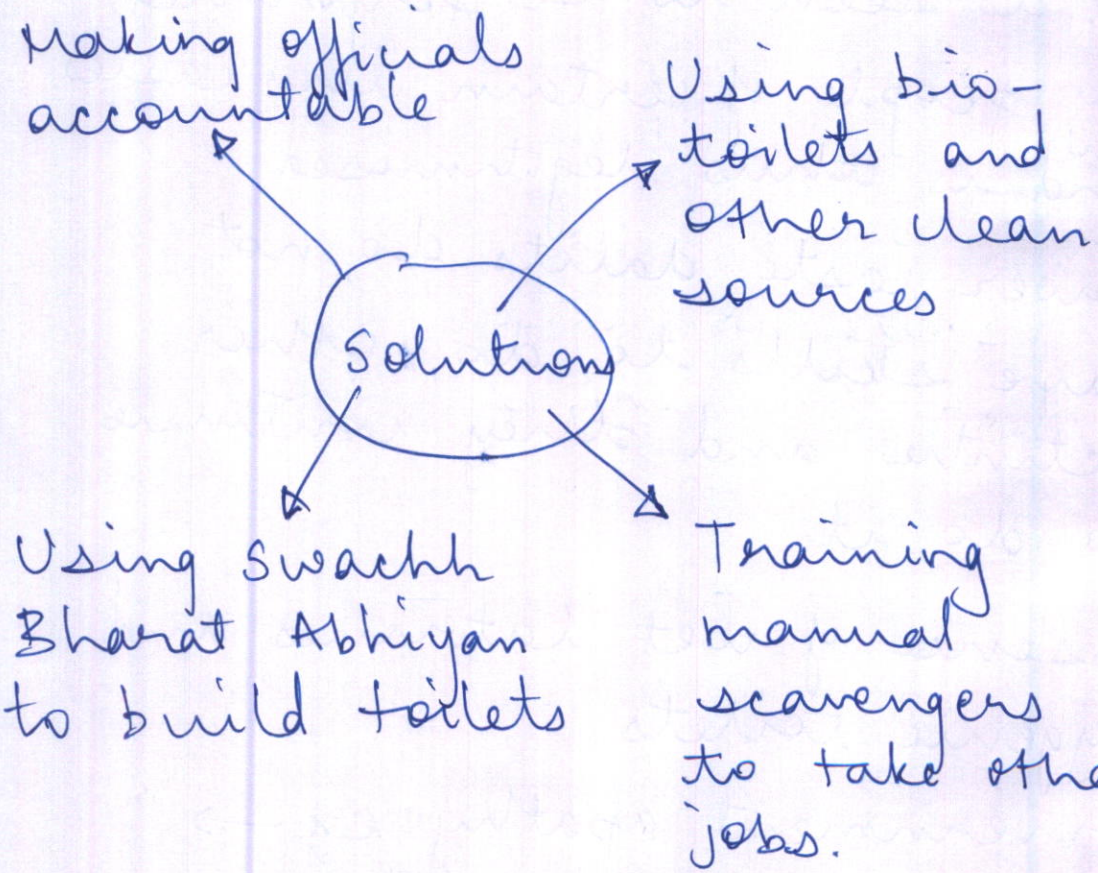
5. Poor implementation of laws and rules related to manual scavenging.
6. Lack of modern waste management technologies.
7. Manual scavengers are unorganized, divided and this promote their exploitation.



This will help state to fulfil Article 47 of constitution i.e. raise standard of living of people.

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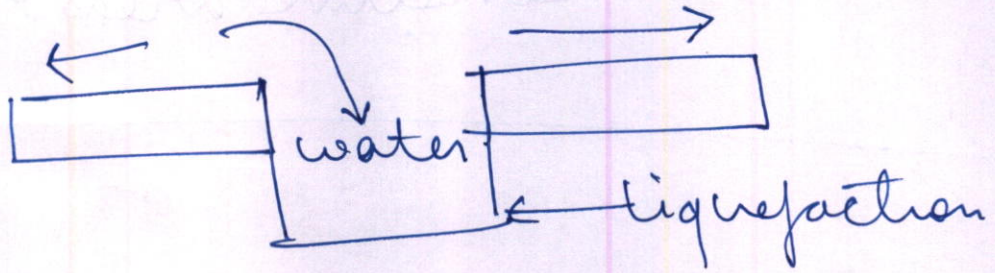
7. Explain the concept of soil liquefaction. Illustrate how it manifests during seismic events. What preventive steps can be taken to minimise its impact? (150 words) 10

→ Soil liquefaction means leaching and subsequent liquification of solid components of soil.

→ It is seen during seismic events:

1. When new crust is formed due to divergence of plates, the space is filled by water leading to liquefaction.



2. Earthquakes, volcanoes lead to liquefaction by bringing lava, releasing energy.

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3. Landslides, avalanches, etc. also disrupt flow of water and liquefaction.

Preventive Steps

- Seismic mapping
- Checking grazing
- Afforestation
- Terrace farming
- Limit agriculture, infrastructure along seismically sensitive areas.

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8. Identify the factors that determine density of ocean waters. Discuss the latitudinal distribution of density and explain the seasonal changes that occur, if any. Also, illustrate its relationship with ocean currents. (150 words) 10

→ Density of ocean water determine their mass of water per unit volume.

→ Factors determining density:

1. Gravitational force that pulls water down.
2. Winds → they lead to upwelling of water.
3. Land distribution → impacts wind movements and other climatic changes.
4. Rivers → they can deposit freshwater in oceans.
5. Ocean currents → impact temperature, etc.
6. Coriolis force → change direction of winds.

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7. Insolation → high insolation lead to expansion of water.

→ Latitudinal distribution, seasonal changes:

1. With high latitude, insolation reduces ⇒ volume less and density rises.
2. Seasonally, it changes as per change in temperature due to changes brought by seasons.

→ Relations with ocean currents:

1. Warm ocean currents can expand water and reduce density.
2. Cold currents ~~sea~~ enhance density vice-a-versa.

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9. Explain how the scientific understanding of the earth's interior has improved with analysis of seismic waves. (150 words) 10

→ Seismic waves are energy that is released from beneath earth's surface due to various activities. They are important to understand earth's interior as even deepest mine of earth at Kimberley is not more than 30km. in depth. Seismic waves thus are only way to understand earth's interior.

Seismic wave analysis has deciphered following aspects of earth's interior:

1. The primary wave (P-wave) of ~~eas~~ seismic analysis has shadow zone between 103° to 143° that means this zone has different properties than others.

2. Similarly, secondary wave (S-wave)

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has shadow zone beyond 103° and it is a traverse wave that flows only in solids that implies beyond 103° there must be liquid zone.

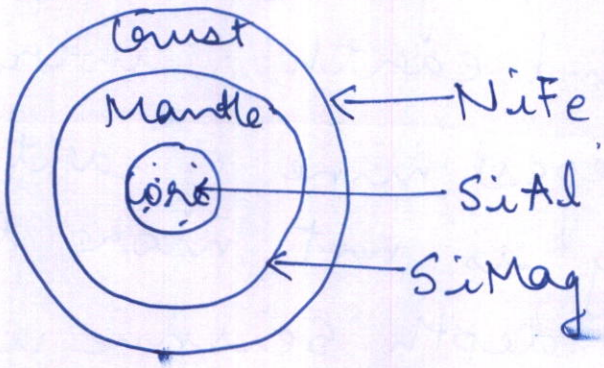

Fig. Earth's interior

3. Seismic waves have found how various layers have been made of different materials as these waves lead to density differences, & stretching and squeezing (P-waves) as well as crest and trough (S-wave).

4. Micro-analysis of lithosphere, asthenosphere, pyrosphere could be done.

5. Earthquake and volcanic types were deciphered.

Thus these waves played major role.

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10. Highlight the key factors that need to be considered in deciding the location of nuclear power plants. Also, explain the difficulties India faces in utilizing the large reserves of thorium as part of its civil nuclear programme. (150 words) **10**

→ Nuclear power plants operate on fusion and fission reactions taking place in nuclear reactors.

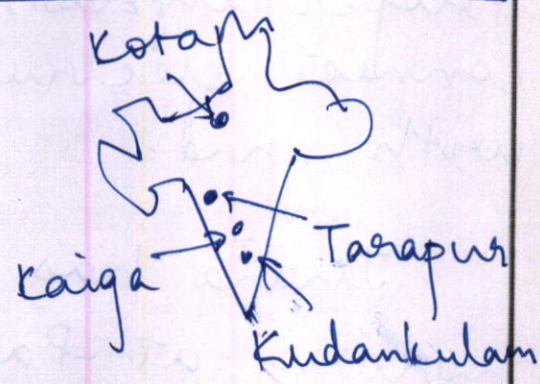

Fig: India's some nuclear power plants

→ Factors while deciding location:

1. Seismicity of region has to be checked ex → Chernobyl disaster.
2. Availability of water to cool the reactors.
3. Population density that has to be lower in such places.
4. Location has to be strategic so that uranium can be easily transported and ensured that it does not fall in wrong hands.

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5. Environmental impacts, issues of habitat loss and fragmentation.
6. Proper infrastructure to connect electricity generated with grid.

India has abundant thorium at Palakkad, Kollam and other places. Yet, there are challenges in using ~~uran~~ thorium as:-

1. Thorium is non-fissile unlike uranium.
2. Lack of proper technology for thorium-uranium cycle.
3. Limited R&D in sector due to bankruptcy of giants like Westinghouse and move to renewable energy.

India has to promote thorium usage in future for sustained use of nuclear energy.

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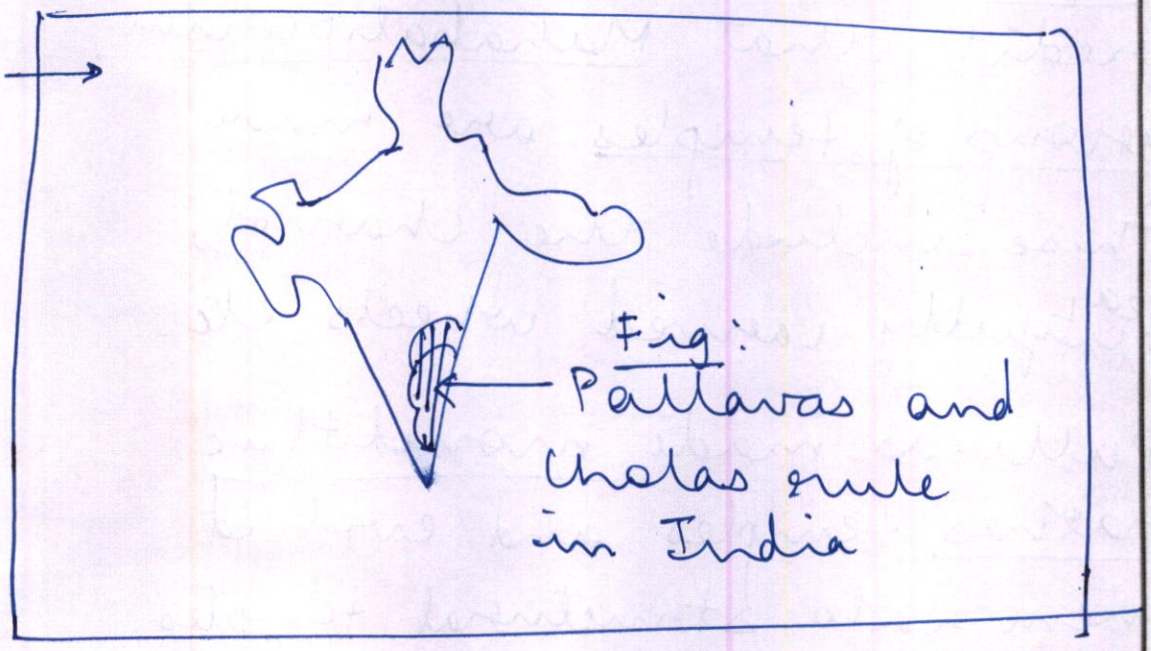
11. Both the Pallavas and the Cholas played a significant role in the development of structural temples in South India. Explain with examples. (250 words) 15



Pallavas and Cholas were two most important dynasties of South India. Their contribution in temple building and structural temples is significant seen by:

→ Pallavas :

1. Pallava ruler Mahendravarman was called 'Vichitrachitta' meaning having unique ambitions.
He build temples made of single rocks.

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2. Narasimhavarman was called 'Mammal' and it is to his credit that Mahabalipuram group of temples are made. These include the chariot, beautifully carved wheels, etc.

3. Pallavas made monolithic rathas temples and evolved them into structural temples.

4. They painted and made sculptures on almost all parts of temples including Hindu deities and even Jain sculptures.

→ Cholas:

- Chola rulers like Samudragupta were great patrons of temples. Unique feature of their temples were:
  - ↳ Panchayatan style.
  - ↳ Mithunas were replaced by dwarapalas.

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- Presence of big gopurams.
- Mandapa, garbhagriha were connected by 'antarala' or a path.
- Elaborated walls, gateways.
- Presence of water tanks in temples.
- Single vimana

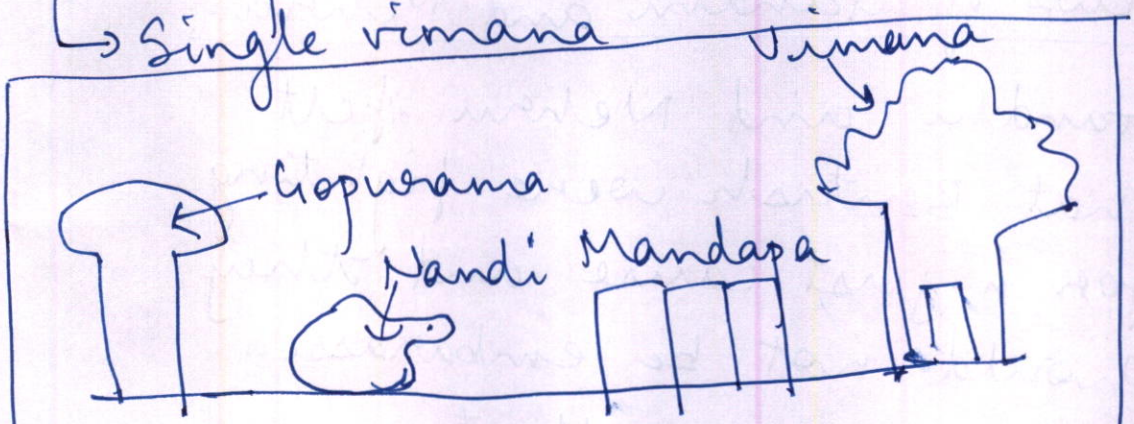

Fig. Chola temple

Important Chola temples are found at Great living Chola temples, Brihadareshwar and other temples throughout empire.

Thus Pallavas and Cholas contributed significantly to structural temples.

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12. The views of Gandhi, Nehru and Bose broadly represented the major strands of debate on the question of India's support to British efforts in World War-II. Elucidate. (250 words) **15**

→ World War-II created a new strategic debate whether India should support British or not.

→ Views of Gandhi and Nehru:

→ Gandhi and Nehru felt that British were fighting for a just cause and they should not be embarassed in their war efforts.

→ Gandhi started individual satyagraha that was a mild protest against war and to promote freedom of speech. Gandhi himself selected Vinoba Bhave, Nehru, Brahma Dutt as first satyagrahis.

→ However, British failure to

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address Indian demands led to start of Quit India movement.

→ Nehru insisted on Struggle-Victory. Gandhi held that any further delay to get independence was injurious to him.

→ When Japanese forces came closer to India, Gandhi and Nehru extended support to British.

→ Views of Bose:

→ Bose believed that masses were ready to fight British.

→ He argued that British weaknesses due to 2nd World War should be used to remove them.

→ He formed the Indian National Army (INA) and set its base in Rangoon and Singapore.

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→ He also took Japanese help to overthrow British militarily.

Thus the views of Bose were to fight British by force while Gandhi, Nehru went for Quit India movement. These were two strands as was seen by violence during Quit India.

All three had divergent views but were convergent in ambition to make India independent.

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13. Even as the British tried to suppress it at every conceivable opportunity, the vernacular press played a crucial role in the freedom movement. Discuss. (250 words) 15

→ The introduction of modern education by British led to rise of new intellectual class in India. They played a decisive role in national movement by using vernacular press.

The press played the following role:

1. They acted as medium for leaders of all parts of India to interact with each other.
2. They made a local issue of national importance ex → Vaikom Satyagraha, protest by Akalis, etc.
3. Press helped to make Indians know about India's glorious past.
4. They removed the myth that British were on a 'civilizing mission' and British rule is a blessing in disguise.

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5. New ideas like liberty, equality were propagated by them.

6. The vernaculars left no opportunity to criticize British atrocities ex → Rowlatt Act, Jallianwala bagh massacre, etc.

This was done at a time when British suppressed Indian press through acts and rules like:

1. Vernacular Press Act, 1878 that gave powers to confiscate the printing material if seditious content is written.

2. India Press Act, 1909.

3. Licensing Act, etc.

→ Important vernacular and national press:

1. Surendranath Banerjee's Bengalee that focused on British policies in Bengal.

2. Tilak's Kesari and Maratha which was used during Home rule to demand self-governance.

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It was also used during the Swadeshi movement.

3. Annie Besant's New India and Commonweal were active during Home Rule.

4. Gandhiji's Navjivan, Young India to criticize British claims of working for Indians.

5. Al-Hilal of Maulana Azad and Mooknayak of Ambedkar were also crucial to focus on problems of Muslims, untouchables.

This activism by leaders led to strong press in India after independence.

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14. Explain the issues that shaped the Assam Movement. In this context, also comment on the significance of the Assam Accord of 1985. (250 words) 15

→ Assam is most developed state of North East due to its plain topography created by the Brahmaputra. It has faced two waves of migration since 1947:

Fig. Migration in Assam

(i) After independence when people from East Pakistan (Bangladesh) migrated to Assam.

(ii) During the 1971 war for Bangladesh's liberation which saw influx of refugees in state.

Moreover, there was rise of illegal migrants even after 1971 and this created following problems:

1. It created a huge strain on the already limited resources of

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Assam.

2. It created an identity crisis for those people who originally belonged to Assam.

3. Also, illegal migrants started impacting tribal population and there was fear of demographic inversion like Tripura.

4. Illegal migrants started creating security issues due to their radicalisation and rise of militancy.

5. Political parties also used them for vote bank politics.

These combined issues led to a six year long agitation under the All Assam Student Union (AASU) (1979-1985) that finally culminated into the Assam accord.

→ Significance of Accord:

1. It set a deadline of March 1971

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for those people who were to be recognized as citizens of Assam.

2. Those coming from 1st January 1966 to March 1971 would also get citizenship provided they stay in Assam for 10 years.

3. This accord led to end of agitation and gave solution to illegal migration.

4. It also brought peace, stability needed for Assam's social and economic development.

The current updation of National Register of Citizens is also result of Assam Accord. However, issues of illegal migrants continue to impact Assam.

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15. Discuss the diverse processes through which nation-states and nationalism came into being in nineteenth-century Europe. (250 words) **15**

→ Nineteenth century Europe became a cradle for rise of nationalism and sovereign nation-states. In medieval times, Europe was under governance of feudal lords along with corrupt church. There existed the 'divine rights of king'. The fight against this oppressive system created nation-states.

→ Diverse processes that led to nationalism and nation-states:

1. Decline of feudalism and rise of capitalism:

(i) Europe came into contact with Islamic world and seeing its progress, many traders in Italy started having their own guilds.

(ii) Currency and not land became

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source of prosperity.

(iii) The rise of capitalist class due to Industrial Revolution helped king to assert his powers and eliminate feudal lords.

2. Napoleonic wars:

(i) After French revolution, Napolean captured powers in France and started spreading message of French revolution everywhere.

(ii) Napoleonic wars reduced the artificial boundaries among regions leading to their unification.

3. Impact of thinkers:

(i) Scholars like Hobbes propounded absolute sovereignty to state and not church.

(ii) Also, Rousseau propounded liberty, equality, etc. that promoted nationalism.

4. Revolutionary activities:

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(i) The Irish revolutionaries became an inspiration for many.
(ii) Similarly, Mazini's Young Italy steered nationalism in Italy.
(iii) Bolivar's liberation of South America was also inspiration for Europe.

5. Role of Bismarch, Cavour:
(i) Bismarck used 'blood and iron' policy in Germany's unification and same was done by Cavour in Italy.
(ii) This process led to various wars and subsequent unifications.

Thus diverse processes including rise of nationality, trade, capitalism, thinkers and rulers created nationalism in Europe. These nation-states developed rivalries that finally led to 1st World War in 1914.

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16. Discuss why women continue to bear an uneven burden of the terminal methods of family planning in India. What can be done to address this unevenness? (250 words) 15

→ Family planning in India has been biased against women with women forced to use contraceptives and other preventable tools. This despite the fact that male contraceptives are more safe and easy to use.

→ Factors responsible:

1. Patriarchal society that forces women to be responsible for family planning.
2. Lack of awareness and even indifference of males towards family planning.
3. Failure of mass media in communicating effectively about it.

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4. Political class has only entrenched such beliefs and not taken steps to address this biasness.

5. Some argue that it is against religious beliefs though there is no proof of it.

6. Administrative lapses and failure to provide male contraceptives.

→ Methods to address unevenness:

1. Creating awareness using local youths.

2. Mass media, civil society, political leaders have to be roped in the process.

3. Religious leaders have to preach correct facts and make male members know benefits of contraceptives, etc.

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4. Providing certain tax benefits and other incentives to males.

5. Using Panchayats to educate women and asking them to persuade male counterparts.

6. Making easily available the male methods of family planning.

7. Schemes like Matru Vandana Yojana, etc. can also incorporate this objective.

Thus society as whole has to introspect and ensure women empowerment and males using family planning tools.

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17. Secularism in India is based on the idea of equal respect for all religions rather than strict separation of state and religion. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

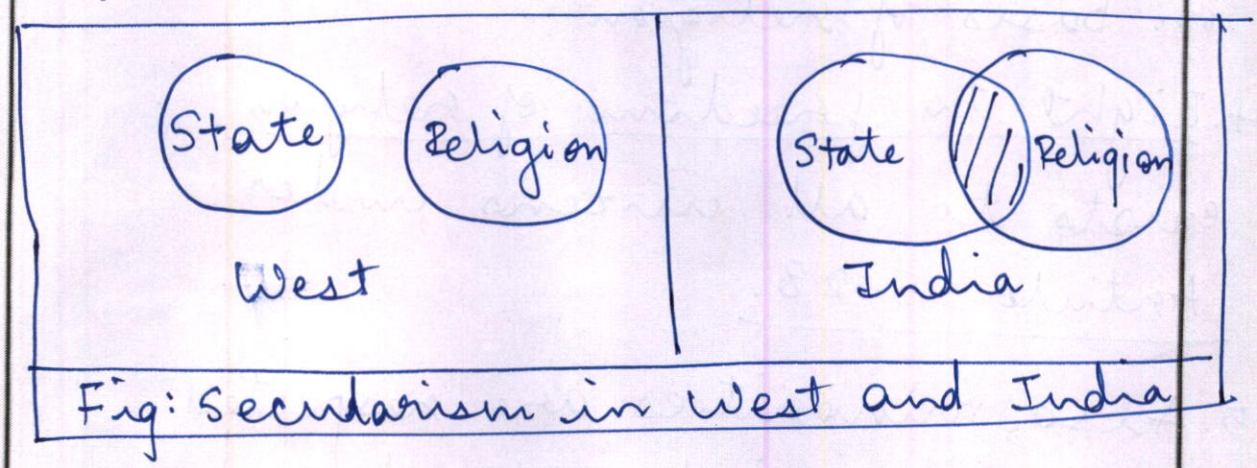

Fig: Secularism in West and India

The idea of secularism came from Europe. In Europe, during medieval times, wars were fought on basis of religion. Thus they separated religion from public affairs.

In India, equal respect is imparted to all religions seen by:

1. State in India does not have its own religion.
2. Under Preamble, India is declared as a secular state.
3. Article 14 of Constitution provides

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equality before law and under Article 15, there is no discrimination on basis of religion.

4. Right to freedom of religion exists to all citizens under Article 25-28.

5. Also, minorities are respected by giving special cultural and educational rights under Art. 29-30.

6. Constitution directs state to enact a Uniform Civil Code (Art. 44) so that all religions are respected.

7. Similarly, communal electorates are abolished under Art. 325.

However, there is no strict separation of religion and state seen by:

1. State can promote one religion over other ex → Haj Yatra, Kailash Mansarovar Yatra is

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promoted by state.

2. State can also interfere to remove derogatory practices of some religions ex:
- untouchability of Hindu religion was abolished.
- Recently, Supreme Court declared triple talaq as unconstitutional.

3. Minorities have always accussed that they are discriminated during communal riots and in getting benefits of welfare schemes.

Thus secularism in India has western features ex → freedom to all religions, holidays on major religions occassions. It also has non-Western features as called by Rajeev Bhargava as principled distance model.

There is need for more debate, depoliticisation of religion to achieve ideal secularism for India.

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18. What are jet streams? How do they influence rainfall in India? (250 words) 15

→ Jet Streams are the fast blowing westerly winds that blow just beneath the tropopause. They are known to impact the temperature, rainfall, moisture content, humidity at a region.

→ Influence on Indian rainfall:

(1) Westerly jet streams:

The westerly jet streams are known to bring western disturbances in India. These disturbances have moisture picked from east Mediterranean and lead to winter rainfall in India.

Further, they magnify the already existing high

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pressure near Himalayas and Tibet leading to more blowing of winds from North to South India. They bring rainfall to Tamil Nadu, Kerala as North East Monsoon.

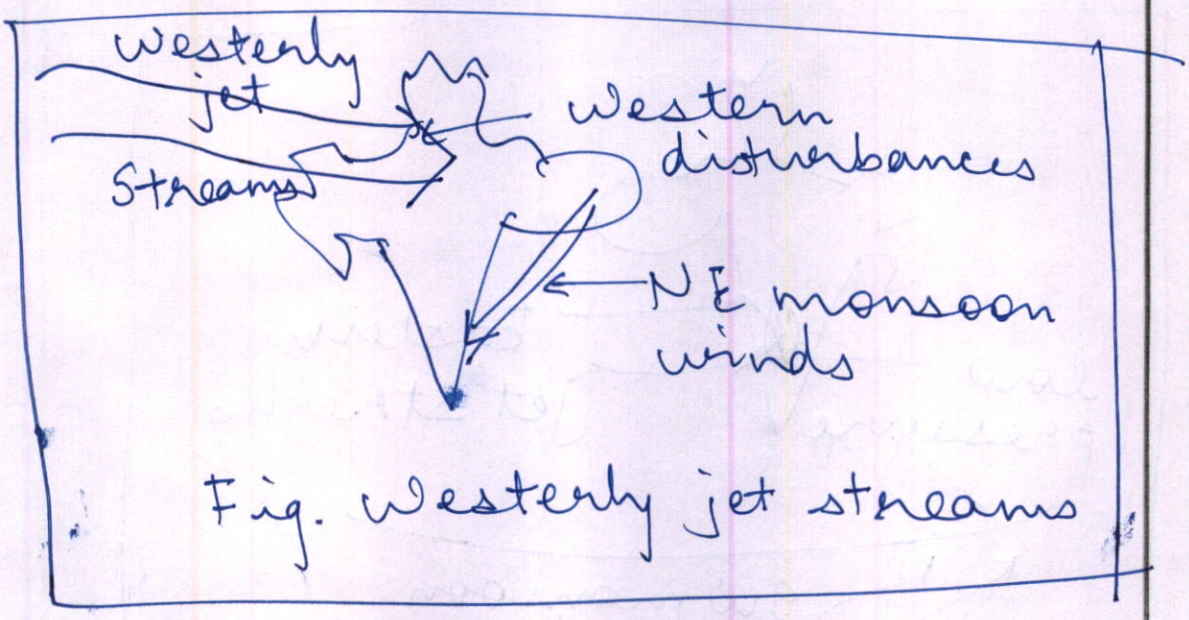

Fig. Westerly jet streams

② Easterly jet streams:

These streams blow in South India and seldom cross 30°N. They are known to create the cyclonic disturbances and steer the depressions creating low pressure.

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This low pressure leads to cyclonic rainfall, storm surges.

Also, SW monsoon winds start blowing due to low pressure to this region.

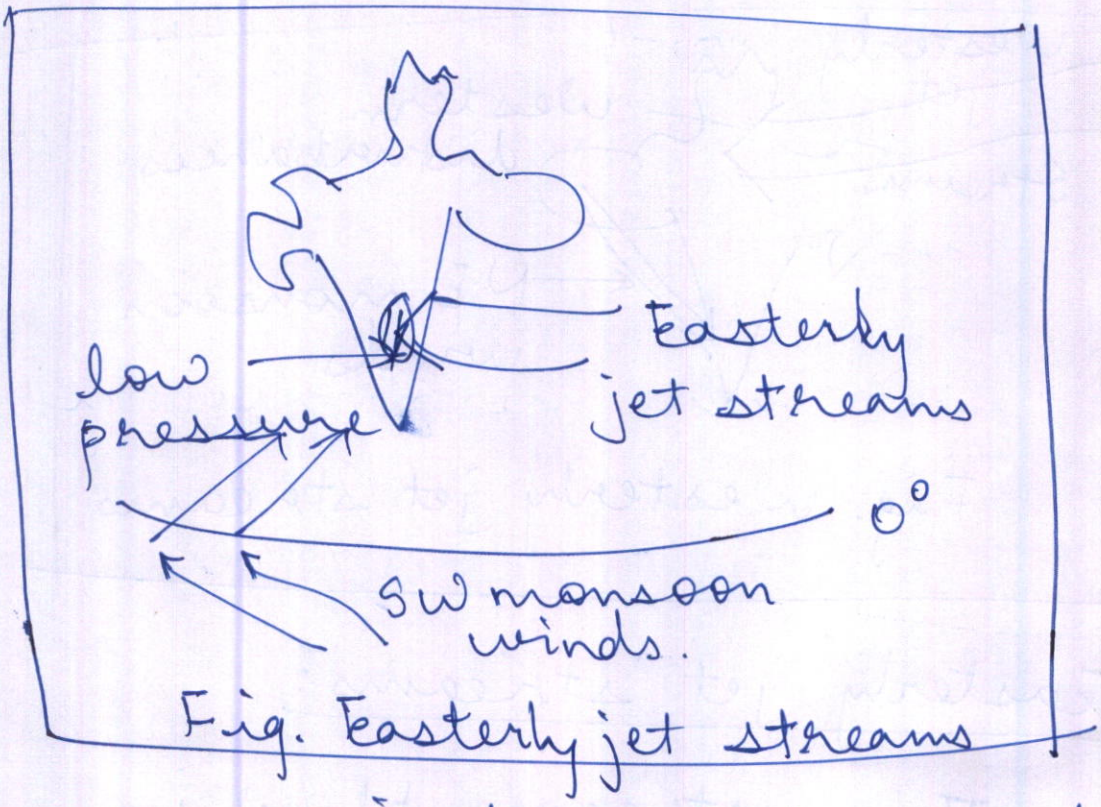

Fig. Easterly jet streams

The withdrawal of westerly and coming of easterly streams lead to SW rainfall in India.

Thus both streams play crucial role.

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19. Illustrating the mountain building process that led to the formation of Himalayas, elaborate why they are often referred to as young and restless mountains. (250 words) 15

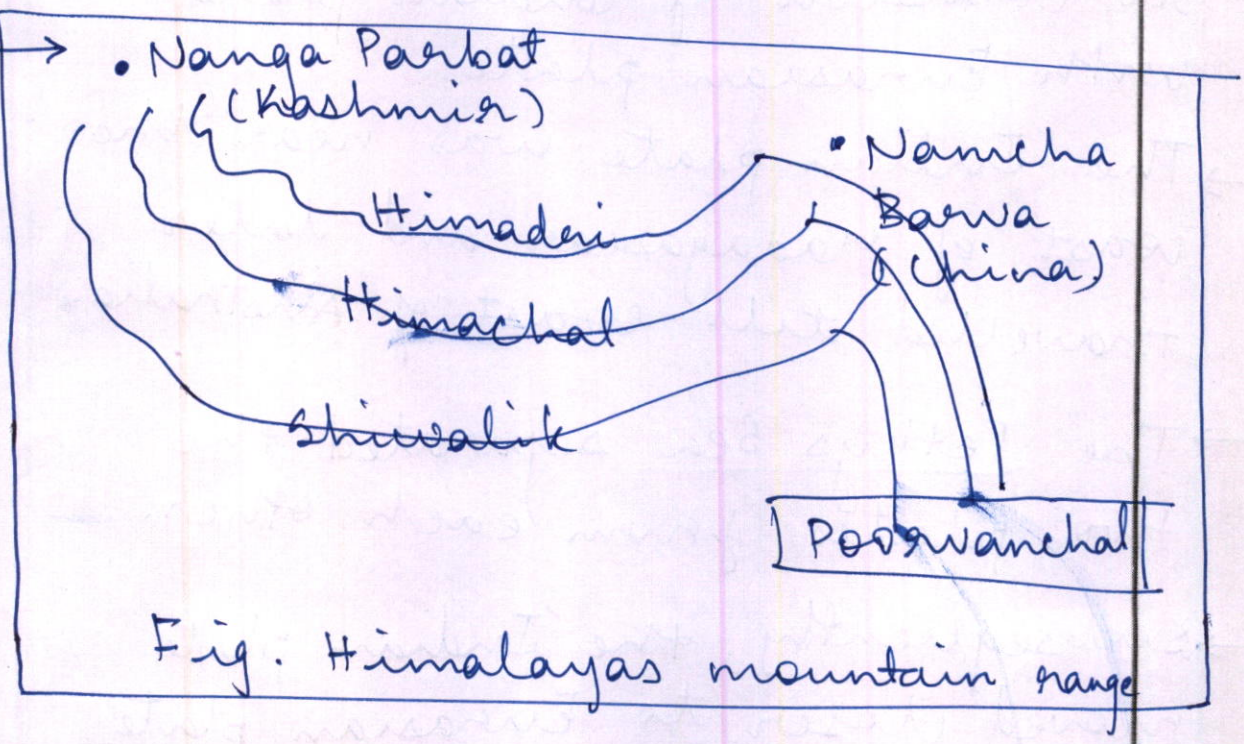
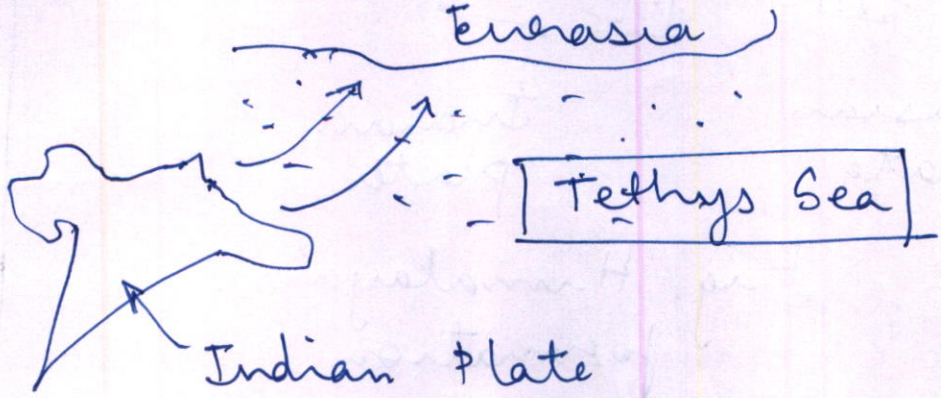


Fig. Himalayas mountain range

Himalayas are the loftiest mountain ranges of world having several highest peaks like Mt. Everest (8848 km), K2, etc.

→ Mountain building process:



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Himalayas is formed due to collision of Indian plate with Eurasian plate.

→ The Indian plate was near the coast of Madagascar and later travelled till coast of Australia.

→ The Tethys Sea separated the two plates from each other.

→ Subsequently, the Indian plate moved closer to Eurasian plate that was denser than Indian plate.

→ Their collision led to creation of Himalayas due to upliftment caused in process of collision.

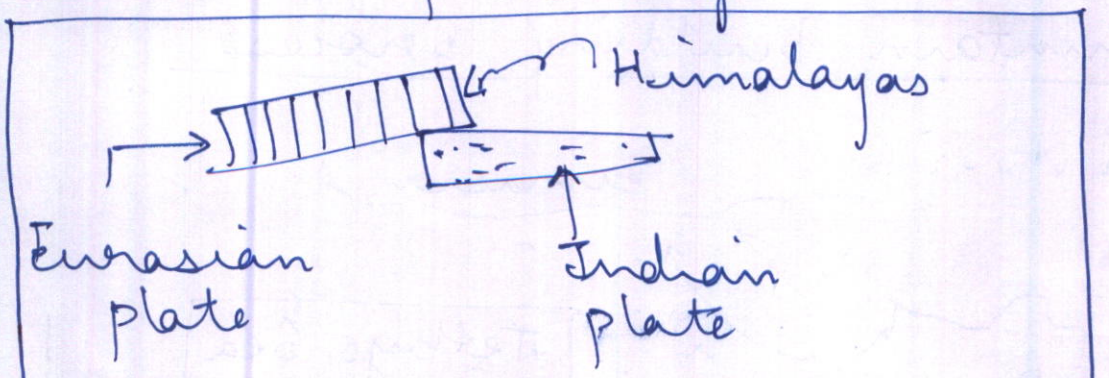

Fig. Himalaya's formation

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→ The sediments of Tethys sea continue to be present in form of ice, permafrost in Himalayas.

Himalayas are often referred as young and restless mountains because:

1. Unlike relic mountains like Aravallis and Urals, they have been formed recently few millions year back.
2. The Himalayan peaks are continuing to rise as seen by drying of lakes in Tibet.
3. Indian plate is moving at rate of 1cm per year towards Eurasian plate.
4. Himalayan region is known for earthquakes, avalanches and landslides due to movements.

Thus Himalayas are unique ranges and one of lifeline of subcontinent.

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20. What do you understand by Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)? How does National Water Policy, 2012 try to promote IWRM? (250 words) **15**

→ Despite having an average annual rainfall of over 75 cm, India continues to face water scarcity. The Integrated water Resources Management (IWRM) is thus an approach to alleviate this crisis.

IWRM implies managing all water resources; groundwater, surface water, etc. in an integrated rather than segmented manner. It not only involves water resources but also management of other components of ecosystem like soil, moisture content, etc.

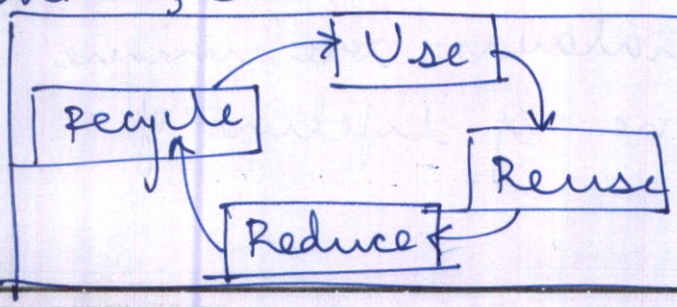

Fig. Components of IWRM

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IWRM involves using water in judicious manner. It also suggests to reduce wastages of water whenever possible. Moreover, water recycle and reuse are also part of it.

There are successful examples like Ralegan Siddhi (Maharashtra), Neeru Meeru (Andhra Pradesh) where IWRM has been successful.

IWRM has following benefits:

1. Enhances water use efficiency.
2. Rejuvenate ground and surface water sources.
3. Reduced use of electricity to pump groundwater.
4. In coastal area, it reduces saltwater intrusion.

Realising its importance,

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the National Water Policy, 2012 aims to promote IWRM by:

1. Making water conservation a mass movement.
2. Promoting recycle, reuse of water and rainwater harvesting.
3. Prioritising use of water in various sectors such as drinking, industries, agriculture, etc. and encouraging use of IWRM at all these levels.

Way Ahead:

1. Cropping practices have to be reformed to promote drought resistant crops that can be grown by IWRM.
2. The Atal Bhoojal Yojana is right step.

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	VAIBHAV GONDANE		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	103781
Center	PUNE	Date	11/9/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
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12	15	
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18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns.

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि वर्षों से एक जवाबदेह संस्था के रूप में संसद की प्रभावकारिता में निरंतर गिरावट आई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए और साथ ही, प्रासंगिक चिंताओं का समाधान करने हेतु उचित उपाय भी सुझाइए।

→ Indian Parliament represents aspirations of 125 crore people. However, there is decline in its efficacy and accountability of executive to it has reduced. Former Vice President Hamid Ansari called Parliament a 'federation of anarchy'.

→ Reasons for decline:

1. Anti-defection law and use of whips by parties.
2. Criminalization of politics has made law breakers law makers. They disrupt House.
3. Lack of much needed electoral reforms like checking

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criminalization.

4. Coalition politics which led to all regional parties asserting themselves.

5. Disruptive opposition that has preferred 'dharnas', walk-outs than devices like question hour.

6. Executive and judicial activism
ex → passing ordinances (Art. 123).

7. The agenda of Parliament is decided by executive only.

→ Measures:

1. Training, capacity building of MPs.

2. Venkatachaliah Commission asked that Lok Sabha should sit for 120 days a year.

3. Media to play constructive role.

4. Strengthen Committee system. This can arrest decline and raise accountability.

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2. Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure, depending on the goalposts against which they are evaluated. Discuss. (150 words) 10

पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) एक उल्लेखनीय सफलता होने के साथ-साथ स्तब्धकारी विफलता भी हैं, यह केवल इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि इनका मूल्यांकन किन लक्ष्यों के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ The 73rd Amendment aimed to make Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) as institutions of self-governance. They are success as well as failure depending on goalposts:

→ Successes:

1. Representation → provided access to political power to women, SC, STs.

2. Socio-economic sphere → They have brought positive changes like reduction in crimes against women, linking them with Self Help Groups, etc.

ex → Fatima Bi, Sarpanch in Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh was rewarded by UNDP.

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3. Gram Sabha → They have been successful to mobilise people in political sphere.

4. Accountability → PRIs have raised answerability of government to people.

5. Financial mobilization has enhanced in rural areas.

→ Failures:

1. Audit → it has not happened leading to corruption.

2. Planning → PRIs failed to plan their resources.

3. Financing → They do not have necessary funds.

4. Gram Sabha → Have been misused by powerful.

Way Ahead:

1. Punchhi Commission called to make National Commission on Panchayats.

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3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective. **(150 words) 10**

भारत का नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) केवल हमारे राष्ट्रीय खातों के रक्षक से कहीं अधिक है; यह अंत:करण का संरक्षक और वॉचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

→ Constitution mentions the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) under Art. 148-149. Dr. Ambedkar called CAG as most important officer under the Constitution.

CAG's primary role is auditing of accounts → the Consolidated, Public Accounts and Contingency Funds of Centre and States. However, CAG is also conscience keeper and watchdog seen by:

1. He recommends the ~~gove~~ President about manner in which accounts have to be presented to Parliament.

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2. He acts as friend, philosopher and guide of Public Accounts Committee (PAC).

3. He provides audit reports on public undertakings, etc.

CAG's role was crucial in cases like 2G telecom scam and coal block allocation case.

In current times, the role of CAG only enhances as governance is expanding. Scope for discretion and collusive corruption has increased after 1991 economic reforms.

Way Ahead:

1. Allowing CAG to audit the PPP projects and local bodies.
2. Giving CAG more resources.
3. Supplementing CAG with social audits ex → Meghalaya has passed law for it.

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4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता की चिंता सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना से असंगत है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

→ According to Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR), 69% funds of political parties come from unidentified sources. Among several efforts, the electoral bonds scheme was announced in Budget 2017.

→ Pros of electoral bonds:

1. They are bonds that are anonymous hence prevent victimization of donors.
2. Are available only for 15 days and only in State Bank of India (SBI).
3. Tax exemptions and parties have to file returns on them.

However, issue of transparency is not completely addressed as:

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1. The limit of donating maximum 7.5% of profit of 3 years has been done away with.

2. No need for company to be existent for 3 years → thus shell companies may rise.

3. Donors and political parties not to disclose amount donated.

4. Finance Act 2016 had removed prohibition on foreign companies from donating.

5. SBI is government owned bank and ruling party can manipulate transparency rules for its benefit.

Way Ahead:

1. Certain donations above a threshold have to be made public.

2. Former CEC S.Y Quraishi had asked to create National Electoral Fund for donations.

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5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में लॉबिंग हमेशा से ही विधिक और नीतिगत क्षेत्र में अपरिभाषित रूप से विद्यमान रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता प्रदान करने और विनियमित करने की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

→ Lobbying means pushing forward one's interests during decision making process.
Lobbying is quite popular in West particularly in USA.
In India, lobbying is not allowed.

However, lack of recognition leads to many people lobbying in an illegal manner. This includes:

→ Influencing political parties by donating them.
→ Trying to lobby to ministers and officials.
→ Even Members of Parliament

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are used to assert influence.

Thus this creates an unholy nexus. Moreover, lobbying cannot be completely eliminated due to many hierarchies of governments and decision making.

Hence lobbying must be recognized and regulated that has following benefits:

1. Reduces scope of putting undue pressure by certain powerful lobby groups from outside.
2. Ensuring fair play for all.
3. Checking favouritism and corruption.
4. Government gets to know view of all sections of society.

Thus India can learn from western model and allow lobbying.

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6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. (150 words) 10

पारित होने के एक दशक से भी अधिक समय बाद, RTI अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में काफी कुछ वांछित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। RTI अधिनियम में संशोधन के हालिया प्रस्तावों से जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

→ The Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 was result of years of civil society activism. 2nd ARC called it ~~mastersp~~ masterkey for good governance. There have been some successes of RTI:

- → Villagers of Himmatsar village, Rajasthan used it to check leakages in PDS.
- → Adarsh housing scam was unearthed.

However, RTI has not met all expectations as:

1. Much information is secret under Section 8 of Act.
2. Political parties are still not under the ambit of RTI.
3. Judiciary despite being public

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authority has been reluctant to open to RTI.

4. Lack of awareness among people.

5. Staff shortages in information Commissions.

6. Attack on RTI activists.

7. Reluctant of bureaucracy.

→ Proposal to amend RTI Act:

Recently, it has been suggested that salary, allowances of Chief Information Commissioner and other commissioners will be decided by Centre. Currently, they are ~~as per~~ at par to Chief Election Commissioner and other Commissioners. There is fear of politicisation due to this.

The government should go for more consultations. All stakeholders should work to make RTI successful.

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7. Critically discuss the evolving policy on reservation in promotions in India with special focus on its ability to meet the objectives of social justice.

(150 words) 10

सामाजिक न्याय के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने की इसकी क्षमता पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में प्रोन्नति में आरक्षण पर विकसित हो रही नीति की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

→ According to Ramachandra Guha, reservation debate generates more heat than light in India. It has always been matter of high politics.

→ The policy on reservation in promotion is traced to Article 15 of Constitution that enables State to make provisions for SC/STs. Thus reservation in promotion was introduced to enhance representation of SC/STs in top positions.

→ In Nagaraj case (2006), the Supreme Court (SC) asked government to provide reservation in promotion if:

↳ Community is not adequately represented.

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- SC asked to bring verifiable data to give reservation.
- SC suggested that it should not impact efficiency of administration

Thus since 2006, many reservations in promotions have been stalled.

The current policy has not been able to meet social justice as:

- As of 2017, there were only 4 secretaries of SC/ST community in government.
- Reservation in promotion helps only few microscopic members of community.

Way Ahead:

The government should bring a law that will bring clarity on reservation in promotion along with efficiency.

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8. India produces enough food for its people, but not all people get enough food to eat. Discussing this paradox, highlight some of the major interventions taken in the past few years in this regard. (150 words) 10

भारत अपने लोगों के लिए पर्याप्त खाद्यान उत्पादित करता है, फिर भी सभी लोगों को खाने के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता है। इस विरोधाभास की चर्चा करते हुए, इस संबंध में विगत कुछ वर्षों में उठाए गए कुछ प्रमुख कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

→ India ranks at low 100/119 nations in Global Hunger Index. At same time, with over 250 million tonnes of production, India is largest foodgrain producer in world.

→ Reasons for paradox:

1. Lack of adequate warehousing infrastructure to store grains.
2. Loss of grains as they are transported from Punjab, Haryana to other parts.
3. Problems in buffer stocks policy that creates artificial shortages.
4. Inefficiency in Public Distribution

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System (PDS) due to leakages and corruption.

5. Lack of coordination among agencies and coverage among schemes.

6. International factors like public stockholding limit of WTO.

→ Major interventions:

1. National Food Security Act, 2013 provides rice, wheat, coarse grains at ₹ 3, 2, 1 respectively.

2. Mid Day Meal Scheme.

3. National Nutrition Policy.

4. NITI Aayog's National Nutrition Strategy.

5. Giving MSPs to farmers to spur growth of crops.

There can be learning and sharing ex → Chhattisgarh PDS model to provide food security.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. India sees Indian Ocean as not just a water body, but a global stage for continued economic, social, and cultural dialogue. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

भारत, हिंद महासागर को मात्र एक जल निकाय के रूप में ही नहीं, बल्कि निरंतर आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संवाद के एक वैश्विक मंच के रूप में भी देखता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

→ The triangular shaped Indian Ocean is the smallest ocean of world but has huge importance for India. India aims to use the ocean to facilitate its rise as a global power.

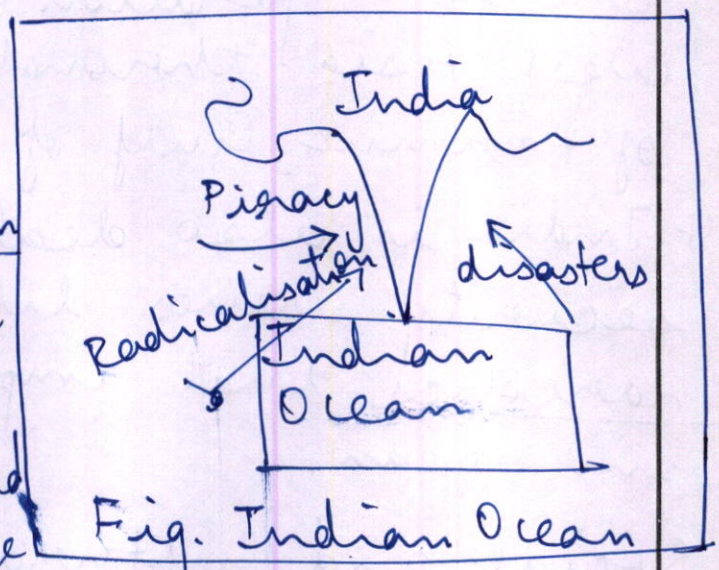

Fig. Indian Ocean

This is seen by:

→ Economic dialogue:

1. India is promoting economic cooperation in Indian Ocean through initiatives like Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA).

2. India is involved in mining, exploration of minerals,

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poly-metallic nodules that are found in region.

3. Energy cooperation with Africa, West Asia through Strait of Hormuz, Gulf of Aden, etc.

4. India is also dealing with security issues like piracy, narcotics that impact trade in ocean.

→ Social and Cultural dialogue:

1. India is promoting people-to-people contacts and cultural exchanges in region.

2. Project Mausam has been started to rejuvenate the cultural relations.

Way Ahead:

1. India needs a National security doctrine.

2. We have to come out of continental mindset to fully explore Indian Ocean.

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10. In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy. (150 words) 10

भारत द्वारा ग्लोबल कॉमंस के प्रबंधन में बृहत्तर दायित्व ग्रहण करने के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत के जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधित वार्ता दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन आया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की जलवायु नीति के विकास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

→ India is pitching itself as a 'leading global power' and is taking many issues of global commons:

- South-South cooperation
- Contribution to UN Development funds
- WTO negotiations
- Nuclear disarmament.
- Climate change

In case of climate change, there is a shift in approach that can be seen by evolution of India's climate policy.

→ Evolution :-

→ India always played lead role in climate change diplomacy and was active participant

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of. Stockholm Conference, 1972 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi highlighted at Stockholm that 'poverty is biggest polluter'.

- India participated in 1992 Rio summit, negotiated various conventions like UNFCCC, etc. India accepted Agenda 21 document.
- India believes that developed nations have to provide funds, technology to deal with climate change. India is ready to take responsibility.
- India argues that it is still developing nation and has to emit for economic growth.

India is moving towards efforts like International Solar Alliance on its own. This shift is due to western inertia and India's aim to fight climate change.

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11. Highlighting the constitutional role of the Finance Commission (FC), discuss the issues which are being debated w.r.t. terms of reference (ToR) of the 15th Finance Commission. **(250 words) 15**

वित्त आयोग (FC) की संवैधानिक भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनपर 15वें वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों (ToR) के संदर्भ में बहस की जा रही हैं।

→ Article 280 of Constitution creates the Finance Commission (FC) that has to be appointed by President every 5 years. It acts as a balance of India's fiscal federalism.

→ Constitutional role of FC:

1. To recommend distribution of proceeds between the Centre and States obtained from taxes.
2. To recommend principles that should guide grants-in-aid from Centre to States.
3. To suggest measures to augment Consolidated funds

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

of States to supplement Panchayats and local bodies.

4. Any other function that President may ask for.

→ **Issues with respect to Terms of Reference (ToR) of 15th FC:**

The 15th FC was appointed under Chairmanship of N.K Singh and its ToR have issues like:

① **Using 2011 census:**

1. FCs have used 1971 census while allocating resources.
2. Using 2011 census make Southern states at disadvantage as their population levels have reduced.

② **Revenue deficit grants:**

1. The 14th FC abolished

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Special Category Status but asked to give revenue deficit grants as needed.

2. 15th FC has been asked to review it that may impact hilly, N. Eastern states.

③ Incentivising for Central schemes:

1. This creates tensions as states have their own schemes and are asked to implement Centre's schemes like Digital India.

④ Checking populism:

1. States feel this is against federalism.

⑤ Impact of GST:

1. FC should not discuss it as GST Council exists.

Way Ahead:

→ 15th FC may go for wide consultation.

→ Inter-State Council can be used to resolve disputes.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

भारतीय संविधान की भावना भारतीय मूल्यों, पश्चिम के लोकतांत्रिक व समाजवादी आंदोलनों एवं हमारे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के संश्लेषण को निरूपित करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

→ According to Granville Austin, Constitution should be credited for India's success as democracy.

Indian Constitution has been result of various influences and it is seen by its spirit.

→ Independence movement:

1. Throughout national movement, leaders asked for sovereignty and equality ex → Karachi resolution (1931), Lahore session (1929). This is seen in Preamble, Fundamental Rights (FRs) and directive principles (DPSPs).

2. National movement saw

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horrors of communalism thus secularism, strong centre was created.

3. Gandhiji had called for reorganization of states in 1920s and Art. 2, 3 of constitution ensured it smoothly.

4. Press freedom, civil liberties came under Art. 19(1).

→ Democratic, socialist movements:

Many movements in West like in Russia, USA after Industrial revolution asked for rights, liberties that is found in constitution:

- The word socialism was added by 42nd Amendment though India always had socialist tilt.
- Freedom to assemble peaceful and without arms

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under Art. 19(1).

→ DPSPs like Art. 47, 43, 44A, etc that argued for living wage, participation of workers in management of industries, etc.

→ Indian values:

Indian values like toleration, secularism, cosmopolitanism are also reflected:

- → Art. 25-28 giving freedom of religion
- → Art. 29-30 → special rights to minorities.
- → Art. 51 → respect international treaties.

Thus India's Constitution is mixture of many ideals.

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13. What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy? Highlight the safeguards in our political-constitutional setup to ensure the independence of judiciary. (250 words) 15

लोकतंत्र में स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका का क्या महत्व है? न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु हमारी राजनीतिक-संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में निहित रक्षोपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

→ Out of all 3 organs of state, the judiciary is only one who do not depend on people to get its powers. It is thus made independent with its powers directly coming from Constitution.

→ Importance of independent judiciary:

1. It checks tyranny of majority
ex → Bommai case where Supreme Court (SC) gave safeguards on use of Governor's rule.

2. Maintains sanctity of Constitution.
ex → Kesavananda Bharati case where SC restricted amendment powers of Parliament.

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3. Provide justice and legal aid without any fear.
ex → SC institutionalising Public Interest Litigations.

4. Removing certain derogatory customs, traditions.
ex → SC decriminalizing homosexuality → Section 377 of IPC. Also SC declaring triple talaq unconstitutional.

5. Maintains rule of law.
ex → asking states to act against mob lynchings.

→ Safeguards for independent judiciary:

1. Appointment process where the judges themselves appoint their successors.
2. Difficult impeachment process.
3. Expenditure charged on Consolidated

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Fund of India.

4. Ban on practice after retirement.
5. Art. 50 → separation of executive and judiciary.
6. Art. 121, 211 → Parliament, legislatures cannot discuss conduct of judges.
7. Contempt powers vested in courts.

In current times, independence and accountability needs to be balanced and any attempt to politicise judiciary has to be eliminated.

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14. Even though Indian federalism has matured quite a bit, with states having far greater control of their economic and political management, serious structural problems still remain. Discuss. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि भारतीय संघवाद काफ़ी हद तक परिपक्वता प्राप्त कर चुका है जहाँ राज्यों को अपने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रबंधन पर पर्याप्त नियंत्रण है, तथापि गंभीर संरचनात्मक समस्याएं अब भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

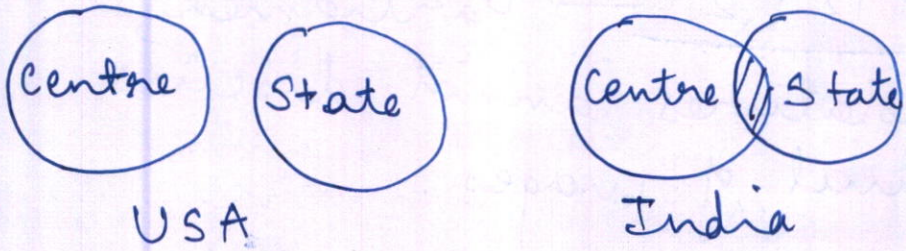

Fig. Indian and American federalism

Unlike American model of coming together, Indian federalism is of type holding together. After independence, Constitution created a strong Centre but events like change in party system, coalition politics, 73rd and 74th Amendment have strengthened the states. This can be seen as:

1. Reduction in centrally sponsored schemes.

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2. Abolition of Planning Commission and setting up of NITI Aayog that works on cooperative federalism.

3. Finance Commissions (FCs) devolving far greater amount of resources to states. 14th FC gave 42%.

4. Reduction in use of Governor's rule (Art. 356) after Bommai judgement.

However, many structural problems remain like:

→ Legislative:

1. Parliament has powers to legislate on state list subjects (Art. 249) with Rajya Sabha's (RS) consent. RS is hardly federal chamber.

2. Under Art. 250, if two or more states ask then Parliament makes laws for them but then other governments in states cannot change it.

3. Treaties are signed by Centre but Parliament can make laws to

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implement them ex → on agriculture that is state list subject.

→ Executive:

1. The urge to use Art. 356 has not gone ex → Arunachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand case.
2. Suspicions that Governor acts as agent of centre.
3. The All India Services have limited accountability to States.

→ Financial:

1. States still cannot borrow from abroad.
2. Professional tax limit of ₹2500 is too less.

→ Environment:

1. Mining royalty rates not revised.
2. Centre does not share export duty.

Way Ahead:

Punchhi and Sarkaria Commission ask to use Inter-State Council.

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15. The recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 strike a balance between enforcement overzealousness and the need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 में हालिया संशोधन प्रवर्तन के प्रति अतिउत्साह और भ्रष्ट लोक सेवकों के विरूद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक संतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ India ranks at low 81/180 in Transparency International's Corruption Perception Index.

The Prevention of Corruption Act (PCA), 1988 was enacted to deal with corruption in governance. However, it had many flaws ex → it was not applicable to retired officials. Even 2nd ARC had asked for amendments and thus recent amendments have been brought.

Features of Amendments

- Bribe giving is offence
- Prior approval for investigation
- Special courts
- Confiscation of property

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The amendment balances enforcement overzealousness as:

1. Prior approvals are needed for investigation, prosecution for all officials.
2. It will protect honest officials.

It also helps to take stringent actions against corrupt:

1. Even bribe giving is made an offence subject to giving information in 7 days.
2. Applies to retired officials as well.
3. Special courts will fastly resolve cases.
4. Confiscation of property acts as deterrent.

→ Challenges and Concerns:

1. If people who are forced to give bribe are also punished

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it will give rise to collusive corruption.

2. Bribe giver may never report out of fear.

3. The approval required against all officials is not correct.

4. The amendment do not meet the UN Conventions on Corruption.

5. The concept of Special Courts have not worked. It is also violation of Article 14 of Constitution that provide equality for all.

6. Enforcement agencies are already strained.

Way Ahead:

The amendments are correct but following needs to be done:

1. 2nd ARC asked to give Constitutional status to Lokpal.

2. Making people awared about reporting corruption.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र को अवरुद्ध करने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए एवं इन पर काबू पाने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणन एजेंसी की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

→ India has 1 NGO for every 600 people. Even Constitution recognizes right to form associations under Article 19(1).

Voluntary sector in India has done many positive works:

- Association for Democratic Reforms for party funding
- NGO Pratham in education etc.

However, voluntary sector is plagued with many issues:

1. Exemption under Section 80G of Income Tax Act get

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delayed by large amount of time.

2. Laws related to them vary in many states with lack of all-India uniformity.

3. There are many NGOs that do not have credibility and issues of credible NGOs remain unaddressed.

4. Excess government control
ex → Foreign Contribution Regulation Act is draconian in its provisions and also has no appeal mechanisms.

5. Huge powers to bureaucracy to seize their property, inspect.

Under these circumstances, the national accreditation agency is a need of hour as:

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1. It can find capability of NGOs as per their accreditation.
2. Those NGOs that are only formed to get exemptions can be weeded away.
3. It will also avert fear that certain voluntary groups are involved in destabilising governments.

Way Ahead:

S. Vijaya Kumar Panel report
- → Reduce physical interface of NGOs and officials
- → Reform registration process
- → Create national board.

These recommendations along with Centre-State cooperation is needed.

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(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? (250 words) 15

बच्चों के अधिगम परिणाम को प्रभावित करने में शिक्षकों के महत्व को देखते हुए, भारत में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण की वर्तमान प्रणाली में विद्यमान समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। इनमे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है?

→ According to Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), only 43% children in 14-18 years group can do simple division. One of reason for it is poor quality of teachers along with their training.

→ Problems of teacher training:

1. The focus is more on rote learning that teachers further propagate to childrens.
2. Teacher training has become more bookish and outdated from current needs.
3. Lack of necessary infrastructure,

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classrooms for teachers.

4. Limited trainers in states.

5. There is huge variability in states relating to standards, curriculum of training.

6. Politicisation in training process ex → recent Vyapam scam.

7. Frequent updation of training syllabus is not done.

8. Retraining is also neglected to deal with new demands of education.

→ Solutions:

1. The Centre should use cooperative federalism to bring uniformity in states.

2. Filling of all vacancies of

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trainers.

3. Creating infrastructure.

4. Using technology to monitor irregularities in them.

5. Competition can be promoted among training schools.

The recent DIKSHA portal that has been created for teacher quality education improvement is right step.

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18. The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

आयुष्मान भारत जैसी अति व्यापक और लाभकारी योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कई बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

→ The Ayushman Bharat is one of most comprehensive health insurance scheme that will provide upto ₹ 5 lakh insurance to 10 crore households. It also includes Health and Wellness Centres to provide comprehensive healthcare. Beneficiaries will be identified by Socio-Economic Caste Census (SECC) and certain hospitals have been designated for scheme

Ayushman Bharat
- National Health Protection Scheme (NHPS)
- Health and Wellness Centres

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However, this ambitious scheme has many obstacles:

1. Availability of doctors → India has 0.7 doctors per 10,000 against UN recommendation of 1
2. Lack of health infrastructure like hospitals, beds, nurses, medicines and technology.
3. It impacts federal system → many states like Maharashtra have their own schemes and may opt out.
4. Previous failure of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana has not be studied.
5. In world, insurance based coverage has not worked well.
6. There may be collusion between hospitals and insurance companies.

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7. The scheme has not given due consideration to gender and caste based discrimination.

8. The ₹5 lakh limit is criticized to be ad-hoc and may be less for severe diseases like cancer.

However, proper steps can make scheme successful that includes:

1. Ensuring coverage with state schemes.
2. Monitoring, professional support.
3. Regulating private hospitals.

Sikkim's model of CATCH that provides Comprehensive Annual Health Check-Up to All citizens of Sikkim can be learned from.

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19. Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. (250 words) 15

इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि भारत, चीन के वित्तीय प्रभुत्व की बराबरी नहीं कर सकता, यह देखा जा रहा है कि भारत ऐसे विविध तरीके अपना रहा है जिसके तहत यह अफ्रीका में सहयोग में वृद्धि और अपनी कूटनीतिक सक्रियता को बढ़ावा दे सके। चर्चा कीजिए।

→ India and Africa form a geo-strategic landscape. Both nations share historical and cultural ties. Pandit Nehru said that India's independence is incomplete without liberation of Africa.

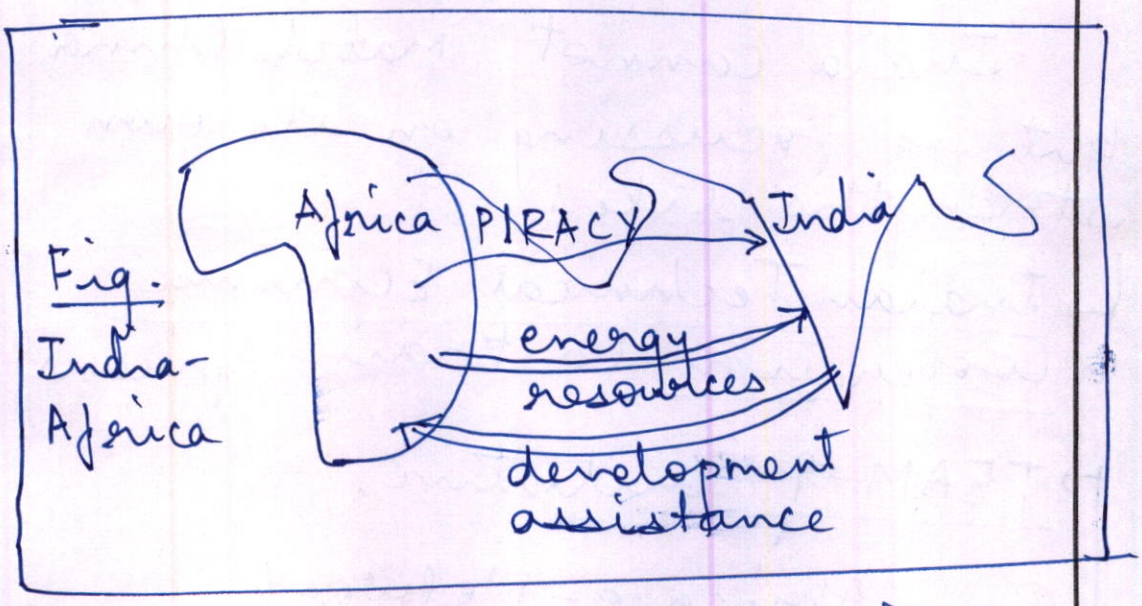

Fig. India-Africa

India has significant interests in Africa:
↳ Trade, investment

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- Maritime security
- Food security
- Africa being hub of radicalisation, Islamic fundamentalism.

China has made strong inroads in Africa and its trade is already over $200 billion compared to India's $72 billion. It has more resources, FOREX that it is using in region. Recently, China-Africa summit also took place.

India cannot match China but is focussing on its own strengths like:

- Indian Technical Economic Cooperation to train Africans
- TEAM-9 initiative.
- Pan-Africa e-Network
- India-Africa Forum Summit
- Building schools, hospitals
- Asia-Africa Growth Corridor

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↳ Initiatives like 'Solar Mamas' to train African womens to use solar equipments.

Recently, Honourable Prime Minister addressed Uganda's Parliament and gave 200 cows to Rwanda. India had also signed strategic partnership with Rwanda.

It is misnomer that there is China-India competition. Both have enough space and can complete one other ex → China can build hospitals and India can train doctors.

Way Ahead:

1. Develop more embassies in Africa.
2. Expand from East Africa to other parts of Africa.
3. Use private sector.

India-Africa thus can become 'natural allies' of each other.

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20. Discuss how American sanctions on its adversaries affect India. Taking the example of CAATSA, analyse how India can shield its strategic interests in face of such sanctions. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि अमेरिका द्वारा अपने विरोधियों पर लगाए जाने वाले प्रतिबंध भारत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं। CAATSA का उदाहरण लेते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारत ऐसे प्रतिबंधों की स्थिति में अपने रणनीतिक हितों की रक्षा कर सकता है।

→ Former USA President Barack Obama called India-USA partnership as most defining partnership of 21st century. Former Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee called India-USA as 'natural allies'.

However, despite this rhetoric, there are tensions in India-USA ties and American sanctions on its adverseries only aggravate it. This is seen by:

⇒ Impacts on India:

→ Iran:

→ USA's ambitions are perhaps for regime change in Iran.

→ USA has come out of Joint

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Comprehensive Plan of Action and this has strained Iran-USA ties.

→ India will be impacted as:
- Rise in oil prices.
- Problems in Chabahar project, Afghanistan's stability.
- Delay in International North South Transport Corridor.
- Iran moving closer to China, Pakistan.

→ Russia:

→ Russian sanctions impact India's strategic and privileged partnership with Russia.

→ Problems in defence procurement.

→ Russia-China-Pakistan triangle may be formed.

→ North Korea:

→ While India has limited ties

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with N. Korea, sanctions on it lead to N. Korea going close to China.

→ India is also 2nd largest trading partner for N. Korea that gets impacted.

→ Pakistan:

→ USA sanctioning Pakistan is good in short-run but is going to make Pakistan go in hands of Chinese dominance.

→ CAATSA:

1. CAATSA may impact India's purchase of S-400 Triumf system from Russia.
2. Also, India's trade with Iran particularly of oil may reduce.

India can shield its interests by ~~talking~~ arguing that it only accepts UN sanctions. It also has to convince USA that Iran is essential for Chabahar and Afghanistan's prosperity.